Annual Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency including Railways

For the Year 1936

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

BOMBAY
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1937

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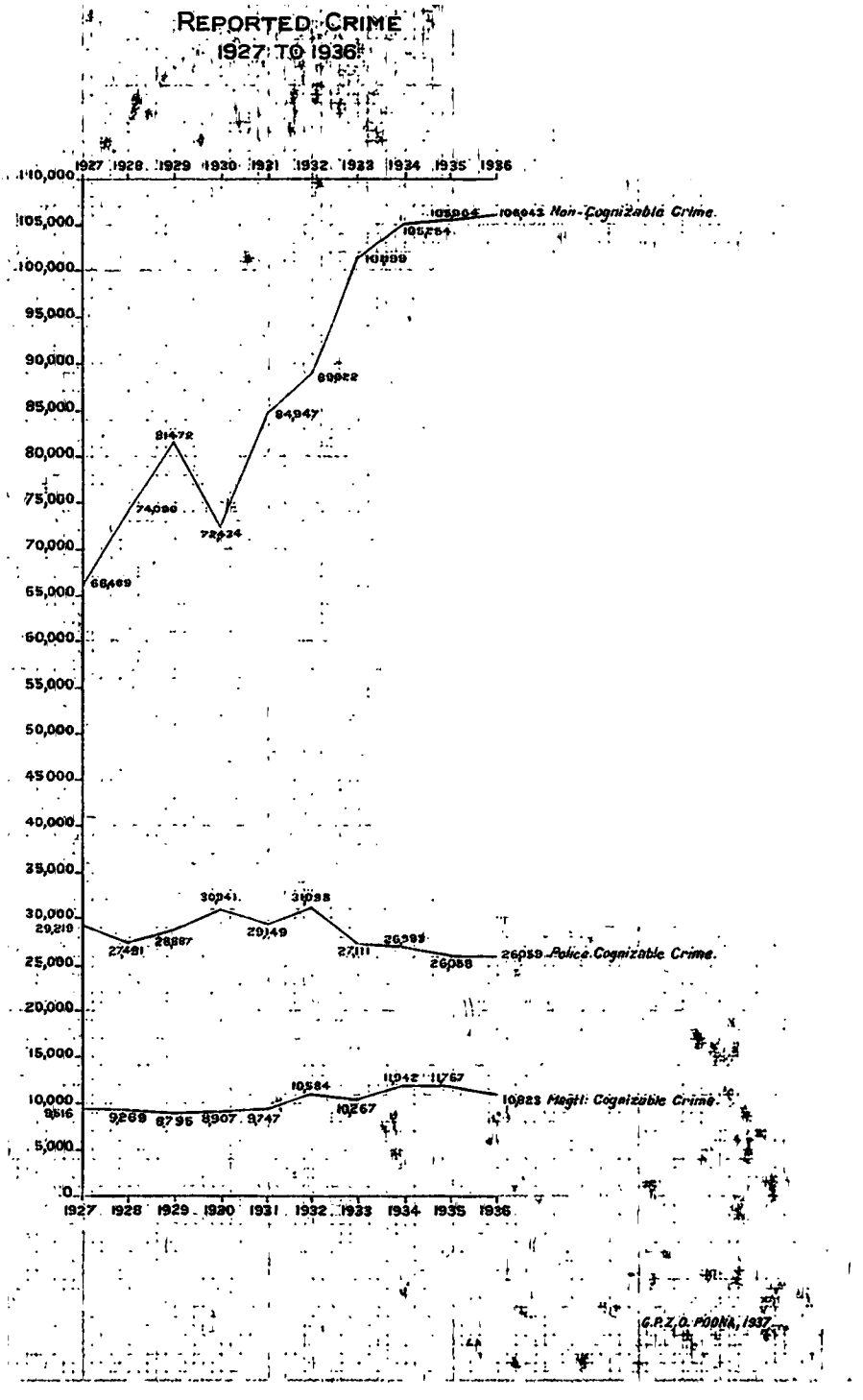

REPORTED CRIME
1927 TO 1936
1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936
110,000
105,000
100,000
95,000
90,000
85,000
80,000
75,000
70,000
65,000
60,000
55,000
50,000
45000
40,000
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
66469
74096
81472
72624
84947
89822
101259
105264
105804
106043 Non-Cognizable Crime.
29219
27481
28887
30941
29149
31088
27111
26393
26088
26059 Police Cognizable Crime.
9516
9269
8795
8907
9747
10584
10267
11242
11767
10823 Hegit: Cognizable Crime.
G.P.Z.O. POONA, 1937.

ANNUAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING THE RAILWAYS FOR THE YEAR 1936.

Charge.

I was in charge of the office of the Inspector General of Police throughout the year.

The Deputy Inspectors General of Police were :—

In the Northern Range.

Mr. A. S. Holland was in charge for the whole year.

In the Southern Range.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E., was in charge from the beginning of the year till the 12th March 1936 when he proceeded on leave, handing over on the 13th idem to Mr. H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E., who continued to hold charge till the end of the year.

In the Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. F. E. Sharp officiated as Deputy Inspector General from the beginning of the year till the 4th November 1936 ; he handed over on the 5th idem to Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E., who continued in that office till the end of the year.

Total reported crime—cognizable and non-cognizable.

2. (*a*) The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 142,925 as against 143,789 in 1935—a net decrease of 864 cases under all classes.

(*b*) The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police *suo motu* during the year was 26,059 while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 10,823 giving a total of 36,882 as against a total of 37,825 in 1935—a decrease of 943 cases.

(*c*) The total non-cognizable crime numbered 106,043 as against 105,964 in 1935—an increase of 79 cases.

(*d*) The attached graph shows the variations in reported crime under these three categories during the last ten years.

(*e*) Cognizable crime reported to the Police has remained stationary, there being a nominal increase of 1 case only viz., from 26,058 in 1935 to 26,059 in the year under report. These figures cannot however be accepted without some comment. Last year the economic conditions due to the failure of the rains were not satisfactory in several districts. One would have therefore expected an increase of " economic " crime : in some districts there was such a rise but it was counterbalanced by decreases in others : this then has brought out the result reported above.

(*f*) Direct cognizable complaints to Magistrates have declined considerably viz., from 11,767 in 1935 to 10,823 in 1936—a decrease of 944 cases.

(*g*) Non-cognizable complaints, as remarked previously, increased by 79 cases, a negligible rise in proportion to the total. These variations are discussed in the following paragraphs under the respective headings.

Statements "A" and "AA"—Part I—Total cognizable cases reported to the Police.

3. (*a*) Statement "A" has been split up into two statements "A" and "AA" with effect from this report under the orders of the Government of India communicated under the Bombay Government Resolution in the Home Department No. 7381/3, dated the 8th February 1936. According to these orders, the former statement is to contain offences under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and the latter the remaining offences included in class VI. These orders have further been slightly amended so as to exclude from class VI and include in class I the offences against religion—sections 295–297, Indian Penal Code—(*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 7381/3, dated 21st December 1936). For the purposes of an accurate comparison, therefore, the figures under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and under class VI for the year 1935 have been quoted after suitable alteration wherever they have been compared with the corresponding figures for 1936 in the following paragraphs of this report.

(*b*) Accordingly, cognizable crime reported to the Police under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report and for the preceding year was as under :—

1935	18,630
1936	18,440

(*c*) The totals of all reported cognizable crime for the Presidency including Railways (classes I to VI) during the year under review and for the preceding four years were :—

1932	31,098
1933	27,111
1934	26,993
1935	26,058
1936	26,059

(*d*) The totals for the year under report (under all classes) and for the previous year practically tally. Analysing the figures under classes I to V and those under class VI separately, the crime reported shows a decrease of 190 under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) counterbalanced by an increase of 191 under class VI. The decrease under the Indian Penal Code was shared by eleven districts and the increase under class VI by eight districts and one Railway.

(*e*) Districts showing a marked decrease in reported crime under the Indian Penal Code are Dharwar (211), Thana (149), Poona (110), Satara (106) and Ahmedabad (99). Types of offences affected were chiefly house-breakings and thefts, simple thefts including cattle thefts and rash and negligent acts. Revised method of patrolling was adopted in Dharwar District since the beginning of 1936, to which among other preventive methods the District Superintendent of Police attributes the large drop in house-breakings and thefts. In the other districts, the decreases are reported to be the result of greater attention by the Police to preventive measures; a decrease under rash and negligent acts noticeable in the Ahmedabad City Sub-Division is attributed to better traffic regulations, stricter supervision and deterrent punishments to offenders.

(*f*) On the other hand, marked increases occurred in Kaira (209), East Khandesh (88) and on the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (81). In Kaira, offences of robbery, house-breaking and theft are mainly responsible for the rise while in East Khandesh it is contributed to by dacoities, house-breakings and thefts. In Kaira, it is attributed to the failure of the rains for a major portion of the season whilst in East Khandesh the reason is almost the same viz., drought in the middle of the year and poor economic conditions. On the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways, the increase was mainly under class V—Minor offences against property under Victoria Terminus. The Superintendent of Police does not, however, ascribe this to any specific reason, but reports that the rise is only apparent when compared to the figure for 1935, but it is not abnormal when compared to the figures for a few years prior to 1935. Last year's decrease was unusual. The increase does not therefore necessitate any further comment.

(*g*) Taken by Ranges, the Northern Range showed an increase of 201 cases, as against a decrease of 391 cases in the Southern Range. The resultant net decrease for the Presidency as a whole therefore amounted to 190 cases and can be considered as satisfactory.

(*h*) In respect of cases under class VI the increase was contributed by eight districts and one Railway, prominent increases being in Ahmedabad (255), Sholapur (163), Nasik (132) and Bijapur and G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (98 each). On the other hand, marked decreases were noticed only in Surat (220), Dharwar (189) and Poona (113). The result was an increase of 191 cases over the Presidency figures for the preceding year. This increase was mainly contributed to by a large number of offences in connection with Public Conveyances and Motor Vehicles. In Ahmedabad, it is attributed to better traffic regulations, stricter supervision and deterrent punishments to offenders in the City Sub-Division. The District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, in this connection observes :—

> "The population seems to be entirely undeveloped as far as traffic sense goes and the increase of cases under class VI is a welcome sign that the Police are now able to give more attention to real traffic control."

In Nasik, Sholapur and Bijapur also, it is indicative of stricter action on an increased scale on the part of the Police. In addition, greater

activity under the Abkari and Gambling Acts has also tended to swell the figures for Nasik whilst on the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways, the increase is the result of prosecutions under the Indian Railways Act and the Public Conveyances Act.

(*i*) The decline in the three districts of Surat, Dharwar and Poona mentioned above is also mainly noticeable under the Public Conveyances Act. More vigorous action under this Act was taken in the past in the first two of these districts which, it is reported, has led to greater respect for traffic rules and regulations during the year under report. With the gradual replacement of tongas and bullock carts by motor vehicles, a decrease of cases under this Act may not be unexpected.

(*j*) The increase of 191 cases for the Presidency may be commendable, as indicating increased vigilance on the part of the Police, but one has to admit there are many offences committed by Public Motor Vehicles which go undetected through shortage of Police to cope with this traffic and all its problems.

Reported serious crime.

4. (*a*) The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1935 and in the year under report were :—

	1935.	*1936.*
Murders	371	397
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	145	150
Dacoities	150	155
Robberies	504	486
House-breakings with intent to commit an offence, etc. ..	4,867	4,814
Thefts (including cattle thefts)	6,916	6,853
Receiving stolen property	311	359
Total ..	13,264	13,214

(*b*) A net decrease of 50 cases is noticed in the total for 1936 when compared with that for 1935, though small increases have occurred under some of the categories. Murders and attempts as well as culpable homicides are, however, offences which admit of little control by the Police ; increased prosecution of receivers of stolen property is a welcome indication of extended activity by the Police. The increase under dacoities is too small to require comment whilst the drop under the remaining heads of offences against property, though not great, is to be appreciated. With the adverse economic conditions prevalent in several districts one would not have been surprised at serious increases under dacoities, robberies and thefts.

Incidence of (*a*) cognizable and (*b*) serious crime per thousand of population.

5. (*a*) The latest figures from other Presidencies and Provinces available for comparison under these heads are those of 1935. They are given below and compared with the figures of this Presidency.

(*b*) The incidence per thousand of population of cognizable crime reported in 1934 and 1935 under classes I to V was :—

		1934.	*1935.*
1.	Burma	3·08	3·21
2.	North-West Frontier Province	2·93	3·12
3.	Sind	2·90	2·82
4.	Central Provinces	2·44	2·75
5	Punjab	1·75	1·81
6.	Assam	1·64	1·63
7.	United Provinces	1·33	1·27
8.	Bengal	1·18	1·13
9.	Bombay	1·10	1·10
10.	Bihar and Orissa	·98	1·03
11.	Madras	·91	·94

(*c*) Owing to the inclusion of the figures for Sind this year, the position of Bombay has advanced from eighth to ninth on the list; otherwise if Sind were omitted as before no change has taken place since 1931.

(*d*) The incidence of total serious crime per thousand of population reported in 1934 and 1935 was :—

		1934.	*1935.*
1.	Central Provinces	1·97	2·26
2.	Burma	1·83	1·98
3.	North-West Frontier Province	1·77	1·96
4.	Sind	1·95	1·89
5.	Punjab	1·23	1·27
6.	Assam	1·26	1·24
7.	United Provinces	1·09	1·02
8.	Bengal	·99	·94
9.	Bihar and Orissa	·80	·83
10.	Bombay	·79	·78
11.	Madras	·66	·69

(*e*) As regards the strength of the Force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the Armed and Mounted Police (except in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province where there are no different Branches in the Force), the number of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1935 per Policeman was :—

		1935.
1.	Assam	4·38
2.	Sind	3·89
3.	Burma	3·17
4.	Bihar and Orissa	3·09
5.	Bengal	2·50
6.	Central Provinces	2·49
7.	United Provinces	2·12
8.	Madras	1·90
9.	Bombay	1·60

(*f*) A statement showing the incidence per thousand of population of reported crime (classes I to V) and serious crime in the Presidency, district by district, during the year 1936 is attached to this Report as Appendix " A ".

(*g*) The incidence of total crime under the Indian Penal Code for the Presidency, including Railways, works out to 1·09 in 1936, a very slight reduction compared to the preceding three years viz., 1·10; serious crime in 1936 has remained stationary at·78 as in the year before.

(*h*) Bombay Suburban and Ratnagiri retain their reputation of being respectively the most and least criminal districts in the Presidency, their respective incidences of crime for 1936 being 3·98 and ·27 per 1,000 of population.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

6. (*a*) Inclusive of the cases pending from the previous year, the cases for disposal during the year under report, and for the preceding year were :—

	1935.	*1936.*
Indian Penal Code	22,233	21,894
Class VI	8,216	8,358
Total ..	30,449	30,252

(*b*) The number of cases in which the Police refused investigation under Section 157 (*1*) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,097 as against 1,070 in 1935, leaving 29,155 cases for investigation against 29,379 in the year before. The percentage of cases dealt with under Section 157 (*1*) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, to total cases for disposal rose slightly from 3·51 in 1935 to 3·62 in the year under review.

Excluded cases.

7. (*a*) The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was as under :—

	1935.	*1936.*
Indian Penal Code (classes I to V)	3,973	3,654
Class VI	168	206
Total ..	4,141	3,860

(*b*) The percentages of cases excluded to cases for disposal under the two categories stood as under :—

	1935.	*1936.*
Indian Penal Code (classes to V)	17·86	16·68
Class VI	2·04	2·46

Similar percentage in respect of the excluded cases under all classes works out to 12·75 during 1936 as against 13·59 in 1935. The variations are negligible.

(*c*) Of the 3,860 cases excluded during 1936, 760 were compounded as against 817 in 1935 giving a percentage of 19·69 against 19·72 in 1935. These figures under the two categories were as under :—

	1935.		1936.	
	Number compounded.	Percentage.	Number compounded.	Percentage.
Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) ..	812	20·43	756	20·68
Class VI ..	5	2·97	4	1·94

There is practically no variation. Of the total number of cases compounded, 462 were of hurt or grievous hurt. The position in 1936 in respect of the number and proportion of compounded cases was almost constant as compared with the year 1935. It is at least satisfactory to note that there is no tendency for these cases to increase which may be taken to indicate that the orders of Government on the Police Administration Report for 1931 (paragraph 5 of Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P. 132–1, dated the 30th September 1932) in respect of discouraging litigation by checking compromise as much as possible are not being overlooked by the Magistracy. Continued attention to these orders on a wider scale is desirable in the future to obtain improved results and to eliminate waste of time and conserve the energy of the Police for other duties.

Maliciously false cases.

8. (*a*) Of the 3,654 excluded cases under the Indian Penal Code referred to in the preceding paragraph, 538 cases were classed as maliciously false as against 598 in 1935—a decrease of 60 cases. The percentage of such cases to the total number of cases for disposal under the Indian Penal Code also declined from 2·68 in 1935 to 2·45 in 1936.

(*b*) Prosecutions were ordered in 182 cases during the year under report against 165 in the year before. Of these 182 cases, 89 ended in conviction and 66 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 33·82 against 27·59 in 1935 and 27·95 in 1934.

(*c*) The percentages of convictions to cases tried dur ing the quinquennium were :—

Year.	*Percentage.*
1932	76·80
1933	80·67
1934	70·00
1935	78·02
1936	76·72

No comment on these figures is perhaps necessary.

9. (*a*) The total number of cases, under all classes, pending at the close of the year under report stood at 3,999 as against 3,884 in the year before. According to classes they were :—

Pending cases.

	1935.	*1936.*
Indian Penal Code (classes I to V)	3,247	3,315
Class VI	637	684
Total ..	3,884	3,999

The increase was of 68 under Indian Penal Code and of 47 under class VI. These increases, shared both by the Southern and Northern Ranges, are, however, small. The increase pertained to the number of cases pending with the Magistracy viz., from 3,072 in 1935 to 3,196 in the year under report, whilst those pending with the Police dropped very slightly from 812 to 803.

(*b*) The percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last three years has been as under :—

Year.	*Percentage.*
1934	13·05
1935	12·75
1936	13·21

The increase in pending cases with Magistrates is marked in Ahmedabad and East Khandesh where the figures were :—

	1935.	*1936.*	*Increase.*
Ahmedabad	333	380	47
East Khandesh	139	192	53

The District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, considers that a full time Magistrate at Viramgam is necessary and attributes the trouble partly to the abnormal amount of leave required by Honorary Magistrates. He is taking necessary steps to effect an improvement. An increase in the Prosecuting staff is also suggested by him. The District Magistrate, East Khandesh, attributes the increase to the absence of First Class Magistrates for several months at Yawal, Rawer, Jamner and Jalgaon Talukas, and is impressing on the Subordinate Magistrates the necessity of quicker disposal.

(*c*) There was no marked increase in Satara, but the District Superintendent of Police complains of the large number of cases of protracted trials which were 77 in which the trial lasted over three months and 20 in which it lasted over six months. Though the figures for the preceding three years show a gradual improvement in this tendency, the District Magistrate suggests the need of a third Police Prosecutor to improve

the situation. In Belgaum the number of pending cases has dropped: still the District Magistrate suggests the need for increase in the Prosecuting staff. He observes :—

"Magistrates who are also Revenue officers have several multifarious duties to attend to and on that account I am not quite optimistic about the improvement in the speedy disposal of cases in future envisaged by the District Superintendent of Police. There are several other matters connected with this question, one of them being the question raised by me last year about the paucity of Police Prosecutors."

(*d*) I have since the close of 1936 submitted a scheme for the increase of Police Prosecutors. In support of this scheme I would invite attention to the above complaints and remarks.

True police cognizable cases disposed of.

10. (*a*) Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year works out to 22,317 cases as against 22,353 in 1935, a decrease of only 36 cases. A detailed comparison of the figures for the last three years is as under :—

Year.	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1934	14,779	8,230	23,009
1935	14,946	7,407	22,353
1936	14,859	7,458	22,317

(*b*) A graph showing the variations in (1) reported crime for disposal, (2) true crime disposed of and (3) detected crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) during the last 15 years will be found as Appendix "B".

Undetected police cognizable cases.

11. (*a*) The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 5,989 as against 6,175 in 1935—a decrease of 186 cases.

(*b*) The total number of undetected cases according to the two Ranges was :—

	1935.	*1936.*
Northern Range	3,877	3,942
Southern Range	2,298	2,047

(*c*) The percentage of undetected cases to true cases disposed of (all classes) stood as under :—

	1935.	*1936.*
Northern Range	30·74	29·76
Southern Range	23·58	22·56
Total ..	27·62	26·83

Even if the Indian Penal Code cases are considered separately, the percentage of undetected cases has also dropped slightly from 39·77 in 1935 to 38·72 in the year under report. The improvement on the whole, though not marked, is welcome. The highest percentage of 55·36 was recorded by Nasik, the lowest being 23·10 by Ratnagiri,

12. (*a*) Out of 15,231 cases decided by trial, 14,423 ended in conviction as against 14,308 out of 15,108 cases tried in 1935. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 94·69 as against 94·70 in 1935 under all classes, and 91·30 against 91·38 respectively under the Indian Penal Code.

Police cases decided by trial.

(*b*) Details of percentages of convictions obtained by the Police in Courts under the more important heads of crime are :—

	1935.	*1936.*
Murders, homicides and attempts at murder	73·28	74·37
Dacoities	69·56	84·00
Robberies	86·84	82·80
House-breakings with intent to commit an offence, etc. (Serial No. 29 in Statement " A "—Part I)	90·24	91·55
Thefts including cattle thefts	94·60	94·19
Receiving stolen property	95·72	96·47

(*c*) In respect of total true Police cognizable cases, under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) the percentages of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true for 1936 and the year preceding are as under :—

Year.	*Percentage.*
1935	48·51
1936	49·26

13. Cases committed to the Sessions Courts, together with those pending from the previous year, numbered 779 as against 747 in 1935. Out of the 605 cases tried, 461 ended in conviction and 144 in acquittal or discharge as compared with 572, 430 and 142 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 76·19 in 1936 as against 75·17 in 1935. Out of the remaining cases, five were withdrawn, and in one the accused died and 168 were pending at the close of the year 1936. The highest percentage was again returned by the Bombay Suburban District (100 per cent.) and the same was also recorded by the B. B. & C. I. Railway whilst the lowest was in Ratnagiri (55 per cent.).

Sessions cases.

14. (*a*) Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered 8,124 in 1936 as against 7,971 in the year before, returning an increase of 153 cases. Analysing the figures by districts, Ahmedabad returned the highest increase (280), followed by Sholapur (158) and Nasik (128). The resultant increase for the Presidency has already been dealt with in paragraph 3 of this report.

Offences under special and local laws.

(*b*) Of the 8,124 cases dealt with, 7,079 were brought to trial, of which 6,972 ended in conviction, as against 7,971, 7,013 and 6,900 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 98·48 as against 98·38 in the preceding year.

Cognizable crime : Direct Cases.

15. (*a*) The number of true cases dealt with by Magistrates in 1936 without the intervention of the Police under all classes was 10,823 against 11,767 in 1935 (*vide* graph—paragraph 2), the number convicted being 6,387 against 7,301 in 1935.

(*b*) Out of the above the true cases under the Indian Penal Code numbered 5,138 (classes I to V) against 5,350 in the year before. Of these 1,296 ended in conviction as against 1,438 in 1935, giving a percentage of 25·22 in respect of convictions to cases tried against 26·87 in the year before. Corresponding percentages under all classes were 59·01 against 62·04 in the year before. The variation is small and needs no comment.

Statements "A" and "AA", Part II—Persons in Police Cases.

16. The total number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* was 26,747 as compared with 25,925 in the previous year. Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 32,180 as against 31,617 in 1935. Persons released without being brought to trial under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) numbered 646 as against 607 in 1935, giving a percentage of 3·60 of the total arrested as against 3·49 in the preceding year. Of the 32,180 persons for disposal, those under the Indian Penal Code numbered 22,675 of whom 16,548 were tried during the year and 10,908 were convicted, giving a percentage of 65·91 of the total tried against 64·97 in 1935. The number of persons awaiting trial or investigation under the Indian Penal Code at the end of the year was 5,224 as against 4,639 in 1935.

Statement "B", Part I—Non-cogniza b l e Crime.

17. (*a*) Reported non-cognizable crime rose from 105,964 in 1935 to 106,043 in the year under report—an increase of only 79 but the highest record during the last decade. The graph (paragraph 2) will indicate that my remarks in paragraph 17 of the report for 1935 regarding the continuous increase in reported non-cognizable crime during the preceding ten years still hold good. For the reasons stated last year, I do not think this rise need be looked upon with any alarm.

(*b*) The total number of cases for disposal including those pending from the previous year was 111,375 as against 111,417 in 1935. Of the former, 88,793 were tried and 77,305 ended in conviction against 88,556 and 77,305 cases respectively in the year before, giving a percentage of 87·06 of cases convicted to cases tried, as against 87·48 in 1935. The percentage of convictions to the cases for disposal also was almost the same as in 1935 viz., 69·40 against 69·53 in the year before.

18. 150,057 persons concerned in non-cognizable cases appeared before the Courts in 1936 as against 150,446 in the previous year. Persons discharged after appearance without trial numbered 8,717 as against 9,151 in 1935; of the 117,861 persons tried, 84,316 were convicted and 33,545 discharged or acquitted, as against 116,553, 84,497 and 32,056 respectively in the year before. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried slightly declined from 72·49 in 1935 to 71·53 during the year under report. The percentage of persons convicted to those who appeared before the Courts, however, was almost the same as in 1935 viz., 56·19 against 56·16 respectively.

Statement "B", Part II—Persons in non-cognizable Crime.

19. The value of property stolen in 1936 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 7,74,099 against Rs. 7,22,059 in 1935, the corresponding figures of the value of property recovered being respectively Rs. 2,48,759 and Rs. 2,27,035. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, based on the percentage of property recovered in individual cases, was 44·10 in 1936 against 52·19 in 1935. Similar percentages for the two Ranges separately were :—

Statement "C"—property stolen and recovered.

	1935.	*1936.*
Northern Range	58·76	37·38
Southern Range	43·76	53·61

The highest percentage of recovery was returned by Dharwar (67·22), followed by Bijapur (61·50), Ratnagiri (59·96) and Sholapur (59·29) all in the Southern Range while the majority of the districts in the Northern Range recorded poor results, which contributed largely to the drop in the percentage for the Presidency. This is amplified by a comparison of the lowest percentage of 39·58 of Kanara in the Southern Range with the lowest of 18·48 of Ahmednagar in the Northern Range. No particular reason can be given for these poor figures in the Northern Range : they are in consonance with the other poor results in the same Range with an increase in crime, an increase in serious offences and a deterioration of conviction results.

20. (*a*) The details of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code and Regulation XII of 1827 will be found in Appendix "C" to this report. The total number of persons proceeded against under the preventive sections dropped by 84 from 1,881 in 1935 to 1,797 in the year under report. Comparing the figures for the two Ranges separately, the Northern Range was characterised by an increase of 172 persons, which merged in the larger decrease of 256 persons in the Southern Range. The marked decreases were Satara (114), Kolaba (83) and Sholapur (58), whilst the marked increases were Thana (91) and Ahmedabad (80). The percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to those proceeded against (excluding persons in pending cases) practically remained stationary in 1936 as in 1935, viz., 74·70 and 74·59 respectively.

Preventive Action.

(*b*) There is still a tendency for the proceedings in these cases to be unduly prolonged about which reference was made last year. Kolaba District has again rather given evidence of such dilatory proceedings. The Commissioner had to remark on the question during the year, while at the end of the year a case under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, against some 18 persons had been pending for six months. Such delays merely stultify Police action and may give rise to further trouble despite action taken by the Police.

Habitual Offenders.

21. During the year under report, 3,231 out of 19,178 persons convicted were identified as having been previously convicted, and 752 were classed as "Habitual offenders" against 2,667, 19,130 and 711 respectively in 1935. The highest number of "Habitual offenders" was returned by Ahmedabad (124), followed by East Khandesh (107) and Poona (83).

Gang Cases: G.R., J.D., No. 557, dated 25th January 1916.

22. (*a*) During the year under report, only one gang case was taken up which ended in conviction. In the previous year no case was investigated. There were no persons pending trial at the beginning of the year. All the seven persons arrested in 1936 in the case were tried, of whom 6 were convicted and one discharged. The percentage of cases convicted to tried was 100·00 in 1936 against 50·00 in the year before. The percentage of convictions to the persons tried was 85·71 in the year under report against 66·66 in the preceding year.

(*b*) I am not an advocate of such gang cases as a general rule. In running a gang case there are so many issues involved that the chances of conviction are not great. When and where possible I prefer to see individuals prosecuted in such separate cases as may be possible: this ensures these individuals being put out of the way for various periods. On the conclusion of such separate cases, then the question of a gang case against all may be considered when the convictions in the separate cases may provide very good evidence of association or other circumstances. If the gang case then breaks down, we still have the members convicted in the separate cases. It is merely advocating the principle of safety first in such intricate cases.

Important cases dealt with in Districts and on Railways.

23. Important and interesting offences investigated by the Police in the districts and on the Railways of the Presidency during the year under report are narrated below with brief details:—

(1) *Armed dacoity at Vanz, Chorasi Taluka, Surat District.*

About 7-30 p.m. on the 21st March 1936, when a rich individual was sitting with his clerk in the front room of his house in the village of Vanz, several men armed with guns, sticks, etc., arrived and demanded the keys of the safe. On non-compliance the owner was beaten and forced to open the safe when property consisting of jewellery, ornaments,

Government currency notes, cash and a silver bar, valued at over Rs. 9,000 was removed. While the house was being ransacked three or four dacoits who remained outside fired gunshots to scare off neighbours who consequently did not attempt a rescue. Vigorous enquiries by the Police resulted in suspicion falling on a gang of ten or twelve Bhils headed by a Kunbi of Baroda State. Seven members of the gang were traced at different places in Broach District as well as in Baroda State limits with identifiable stolen property valued at over Rs. 2,000. The ringleader and his two associates were absconding. They were eventually traced and arrested at Benares where they had changed their names and carried on business as cotton brokers and jewellers. As a result of information given by the ringleader, a bundle containing one double-barrel gun, one six-chambered revolver, two daggers and ammunition was recovered from a well in Segwa village in Baroda State. The investigation of this case extended over a period of seven months and involved great patience, tact and labour on the part of the Police ; a huge mass of evidence had to be collected from various places mostly lying in Baroda State limits which made the task all the more difficult. The case ended in conviction.

(2) *A gang of dacoits, East Khandesh District.*

A gang of dacoits carried on depredations in East Khandesh District during the years 1919 to 1922 and committed numerous offences of dacoities, dacoities with murder, house-breakings and thefts. The gang was traced in 1922 and 52 of its members were sentenced in 1923 to various terms of imprisonment by the specially appointed Sessions Court : the leader of the gang who posed as a respectable cotton merchant in Yawal however was untraced. Information was fortunately received through the medium of an anonymous application at the end of 1935 that the absconding leader was working as a watchmaker in Bombay. Voluminous files of the old gang case had to be examined. With the assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department, the leader's arrest was effected on 12th February 1936. His trial lasted for two months, as numerous witnesses had to be examined. He was convicted and sentenced to ten years' Rigorous Imprisonment under section 400, Indian Penal Code. He was also separately sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years under the Arms Act in connection with the ammunition, etc., which had been found in the search of his house over fourteen years back. This conviction finally finished up the case.

(3) *Rounding up of a gang of house-breakers, Bijapur District.*

A series of house-breakings and thefts committed in the Bijapur city in February 1936 remained undetected for about a month. From the *modus operandi* resorted to in all these cases, the local Sub-Inspector suspected the offences to be the work of some Criminal Tribesmen : on this assumption enquiries were vigorously started resulting in the Haran Shikaries of Panduzari in the Jath State being discovered as the

responsible culprits. A special Police party under the Sub-Inspector started on the track of the gang, which was reported to be moving from place to place. Ultimately the gang was raided and captured in the jungle of Morabagi on 20th March 1936. Property pertaining to eleven offences valued at over Rs. 800 was discovered with the gang: the property concerned in three undetected cases of 1933 valued at over Rs. 1,200 was also found with the gang. In all, therefore, fourteen offences were detected and the cases sent up against the gang.

The capture of this gang considerably reduced the number of house-breakings and thefts in Bijapur District.

(4) *Human sacrifice at Dhumwad, Kalghatgi Taluka, Dharwar District.*

On the evening of 16th March 1936, a Mahomedan woman committed her baby aged six months to the care of her eldest son, as she went inside to do some cooking, but on coming out later she found her son without the baby. On being questioned, the son pointed out the baby's dead body near by with its neck severed and explained that he had offered the baby to the Pir. Soon after, the accused was found to be mentally deranged and is under treatment in the Dharwar Mental Hospital. The case is mentioned as being a curious and rare instance of human sacrifice and that too by a close relative of the victim.

Criminal Investigation Department: Bombay Presidency.

24. (*a*) The sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department underwent the following changes during the year under report:—

(1) Abolition of the post of the Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge of the Criminal Tribes Branch and creation in its place of the post of a Second Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of the grade of a District Superintendent of Police;

(2) Revision of the strength of the Intelligence Branch which was thereby constituted as under:—

Executive.

1 District Superintendent of Police.
1 Deputy Superintendent of Police.
3 Police Inspectors.
4 Sub-Inspectors.
10 Head Constables.

Ministerial.

1 European Inspector,
4 Sub-Inspectors.
2 Sergeants.
2 Steno-typists.

(Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6737/3–II, dated 24th March 1936.)

As a result, the entire sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department at the end of 1936, excluding the Deputy Inspector

General, his two Assistants of the District Superintendent's grade and the office staff, was as under :—

2 Deputy Superintendents of Police.
12 Inspectors.
18 Sub-Inspectors.
9 Shorthand Sub-Inspectors.
2 Sergeants.
16 Head Constables.
2 Steno-typists.

(*b*) The following special temporary staff sanctioned during the year 1935 for sorting, re-arranging and indexing the records of the Intelligence Branch terminated during the year under review on the dates mentioned against them.

	Date of termination.
1 Superintendent of Police	.. 28th February 1936.
1 Sergeant	.. 28th March 1936.
1 Sergeant	.. 12th April 1936.
2 Lady Typists	.. 12th April 1936.
1 Peon	.. 12th April 1936.

(*c*) During the year under report the Investigation Branch enquired into twelve criminal cases as compared with fourteen in 1935. Of these five were pending from the previous year. Most of the cases were of a difficult and protracted nature. Their result was as under :—

4 Convicted.
1 Acquitted.
1 Pending trial.
3 Under investigation.
3 Undetected.

27 persons (including seven from the previous year) were dealt with, of whom seven were convicted, four were acquitted and charge sheets were submitted against fourteen who were pending trial. The remaining two are pending extradition.

(*d*) In addition to the above, one Police Inspector was deputed to assist the Poona District Police in an enquiry into the Serious Communal disturbance in the Poona City arising out of playing music before the Sonya Maruti Temple. He assisted the prosecuting officers in that investigation from the beginning and was throughout present in the trial and appeal Courts. The cases in all numbered nine in which 65 Mahomedans and 47 Hindus were sent up with the result that 63 Mahomedans and 27 Hindus were convicted in the lower Courts. In appeal the convictions of 56 Mahomedans and 18 Hindus were upheld.

(*e*) Requests for the assistance of the Investigation Branch officers were refused in two cases during the year. In the case of one the grounds were that the case was very simple and could conveniently be dealt with by the local Police, while in the other, there was no suitable officer available at the time.

Intelligence Branch.

(*f*) The Intelligence Branch carried out satisfactorily its numerous and important duties throughout the year. The officers attached to this Branch made a number of confidential enquiries and attended many political meetings and conferences. The Shorthand staff consisting of nine Sub-Inspectors supplemented by several Sub-Inspectors who know Shorthand belonging to districts, reported a large number of political speeches. In this connection, it may be mentioned that two prosecutions were launched on the strength of shorthand reports both of which ended in conviction.

(*g*) The usual figures with regard to enquiries and meetings are not given this year as the compilation of these gives no real indication of the activities of the staff or supplies a useful basis for comparison with other years. It will suffice to say that the out-door work of the staff was greater than in the previous year largely on account of the political activity consequent on the Faizpur Congress Sessions and the approaching elections for the Provincial Legislation.

(*h*) As previously remarked the staff of the Intelligence Branch was reorganized during the year under report. Experience gained so far indicates that the re-organization was planned on sound lines and that the innovation by which Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants were entrusted with the ministerial work has amply justified itself.

(*i*) The office work of the Branch is both heavy and important and an immense amount of information has to be collected, recorded and distributed. In connection with this work the new system of filing has proved most helpful and Mr. N. P. A. Smith and the special temporary staff who completed their labours early in the year, can congratulate themselves, on having removed the chaotic state of affairs which existed previously and on providing the Criminal Investigation Department with a simple but comprehensive system of recording information which will add greatly to its general efficiency. The proper working of the system entails a considerable amount of labour and it has been found necessary to add a Steno-typist as the number sanctioned viz., two has proved to be insufficient and the employment of a third Steno-typist for a period of five years from 1st April 1937 has recently been sanctioned by Government.

(*j*) The most outstanding event of the year so far as the Intelligence Branch is concerned was the Congress Session at Faizpur. The Bombay Presidency Criminal Investigation Department was entrusted with the task of reporting the proceedings not only to the Bombay Government but also to the Director of the Intelligence Bureau and all the other Provincial Criminal Investigation Departments in India. The task involved sustained and arduous effort for over ten days and the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department and those of other Presidencies who assisted are deserving of much credit for the manner in which they performed their duties.

Crime Branch.

(*k*) (*i*) During the year, 12 Crime Records of Inter-Provincial and Inter-District Criminals (cheats) were prepared and published in the *Bombay Police Gazette* as compared with 38 in 1935, 56 in 1934 and 34 in 1933. The total of all such records published up to the end of 1936 amounts to 442.

(*ii*) The main classifications under which these 442 crime records have been published are shown below :—

	Inter-Provincial.		Inter-District.	
	Number published during the year 1936.	Grand Total upto the end of 1936.	Number published during the year 1936.	Grand Total upto the end of 1936.
1. House-breaker ..	....	36	....	66
2. Thief	....	106	....	141
3. Dacoit	....	3	....	4
4. Cheat	9	39	3	33
5. Forger	....	1	....	....
6. Poisoner	....	3	....	5
7. Utterer of Forged currency Notes	....	2	....	....
8. Coiner	....	1	....	1
9. Robber	....	....	....	1
	9	191	3	251
			Total ..	442

(*iii*) The number of Crime Records prepared and published during the year under report is small because in accordance with the policy mentioned in last year's Annual Administration Report, records of only professional poisoners and cheats were prepared.

(*iv*) The crime records already published were kept up-to-date by the publication of 33 addenda containing details of further criminal tendencies or convictions.

(*v*) As in previous years district crime reviews and the diaries of Sub-Divisional Officers were closely examined. This enables the Criminal Investigation Department to keep a general watch on serious crime throughout the Presidency and to give assistance and information to District Superintendents of Police in cases where the co-ordination of investigation is necessary.

(*vi*) Crime graphs have been maintained up-to-date and show the monthly variations of more important forms of crime in the Presidency.

(1) CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT.

A. Registration.

(*i*) The total number of registered members at the end of the year belonging to all tribes and mixed gangs declared as Criminal Tribes was 8,165 as compared with 8,318 at the end of 1935. The decrease is due to a smaller number of registrations as compared with the previous year.

Statements I, I-A, II and II-A give a complete synopsis of the working of this Act throughout the year in all its phases.

(*ii*) 3,277 registered members are subject to the provisions of Section 10 of the Act and 4,888 are restricted under Section 11, as compared with 3,674 and 4,644 respectively in 1935. 317 registered members were absconding and 338 were in jail at the end of the year as against 403 and 370 respectively in the previous year.

Changes during the year owing to additions to, and removals from, the register.

(*iii*) During the year, 1,255 members of different tribes and gangs were registered. 22 were received under Section 10 (3), 103 died and 1,170 were removed from the register owing to improvement in character or other reasons. Two Berads and one Pardhi were again brought on the register in Sholapur District for having reverted to crime.

B. Convictions and prosecutions.

(*i*) The details of convictions of Criminal Tribesmen both registered and unregistered are shown separately in Statements II and II-A according to Tribes and Districts.

(*ii*) Instances of the wrong application of sub-sections of section 22 are still common. Out of the 25 persons liable to enhanced punishment under Section 23, 12 actually received enhanced punishments.

(*iii*) Eight registered members were convicted under section 224, Indian Penal Code, as against 8 in 1935 and 6 in 1934.

C. New applications or modifications of the Act.

(*i*) During the year a mixed gang consisting of 41 members residing in Ahmedabd District was brought under the operation of the Act, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 7809/3, dated the 18th May 1936.

(*ii*) Notifications under Section 11 in respect of the Berad and Waddar tribes of this Presidency were cancelled and section 10 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) was made applicable to all registered Berads and Waddars as had been already done in the case of Lamanis.

(*iii*) A proposal for the application of the Act to a mixed gang of 23 persons received from Poona District was examined and proposals to notify this gang under Section 3 are under preparation for submission to Government.

(*iv*) The question of the gangs of Kanjar Bhats and others emanating from the Madras Presidency which was under the consideration of Bombay and Madras Governments as mentioned in last year's report still remains undecided.

During the year 1936, 25 Kanjar Bhat Gangs consisting of 158 members including males, females and children migrated into Dharwar District. Five of these Kanjar Bhats were convicted for offence of house-breaking and thefts.

The present state of affairs is very unsatisfactory and cases continue to occur in which it is alleged that pressure is brought on Kanjar Bhats to return to this Presidency from Madras. An early settlement of this problem is desirable.

D. Internments and transfers.

112 registered members of different tribes were sent to Settlements under Section 16. No registered member was restricted in his movement to another Province under Section 13 or was deported to any Indian State under Section 28.

E. Absconders.

317 registered members were absconding at the end of the year while 121 were apprehended during the year. 490 were prosecuted under Section 22 of the Act, usually after having been first arrested in respect of some major offence.

F. Wandering Gangs.

(*i*) During the year 383 wandering gangs came to notice in the Presidency as against 304 last year. The increase is due mainly to the arrival of many gangs of Kanjar Bhats from the Madras Presidency.

(*ii*) 273 of the gangs belonged to notified Criminal Tribes, 26 to classes considered as non-criminal, and the remaining 84 were Iranis.

(*iii*) The question of registering wandering gangs under the Criminal Tribes Act is under consideration and will be taken up during the current year.

M. General.

(*i*) The Criminal Tribes Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department continued to exercise close supervision over the working of the Criminal Tribes Act and gave constant advice and instruction in the administration of the Act throughout the Presidency.

(*ii*) With the help of the Finger Print Bureau many absconders were traced and brought back either for prosecution or for registration under the Act.

N. Inspections.

During the year the Criminal Tribes records of East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Bijapur and Belgaum Districts were inspected and lectures on the Act and the Rules made thereunder were given.

O. Conclusion.

(*i*) During the year, 1,464 members of Criminal Tribes were convicted of cognizable offences and under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code as against 1,655 during the year before. Of these 928 members were convicted for offences against property as against 1,017 last year.

(*ii*) The decrease in offences against property and other cognizable offences committed by both registered and unregistered members is indicative of a gradual departure of the tribes from their traditional criminal propensities.

(*iii*) The new Criminal Tribes Manual has been approved by Government and has been sent to the Press. It is hoped it will be published during the year 1937.

Counterfeit coins and currency notes.

25. (*a*) The figures below show the fluctuation from year to year in the number of counterfeit coins both silver and nickel which came to notice on the Railways in the Presidency :—

Stations.	Silver.			Nickel.		
	1936	1935	1934	1936	1935	1934
G. I. P. Railway	2,486	1,893	1,327	459	255	110
B. B. & C. I. Railway (Broad Gauge)	4,809	3,243	2,014	706	379	156
B. B. & C. I. Railway (Metre Gauge)	985	720	956	226	188	175
M. & S. M. Railway ..	4,854	3,101	3,093	2,409	1,517	1,397
Total ..	13,134	8,957	7,390	3,800	2,339	1,838

(*b*) From the above it will be seen that there was a considerable increase in the circulation of counterfeit coins on the Railways as compared with 1935. An officer of the Criminal Investigation Department was specially deputed to make enquiries on the M. & S. M. Railway with the assistance of the Railway Police and the co-operation of the bordering Indian States. As a result the Railway Stations on which the enquiry was concentrated showed a marked decrease of counterfeit coins in their collections in subsequent months. The Criminal Investigation Department officer was incidentally successful in arresting in Sangli State limits a gang of three Salat Waghris with nickel counterfeit coins and materials for manufacturing the same. The case was taken up by the Sangli State Police and is now sub-judice.

(*c*) Reports received from the districts show greater activity on the part of the District Police in tracing and prosecuting counterfeiters and utterers, 25 prosecutions involving 57 arrests for counterfeiting and possession of counterfeiting implements having been undertaken as compared with 11 prosecutions and 15 arrests in the previous year. Of the 57 persons arrested, 12 were convicted and 45 were awaiting trial at the end of the year. A majority of those arrested were Marwar Bauriahs or Salat Waghris of Ahmedabad and the neighbouring States. They were arrested in Ahmedabad, Bombay Suburban, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Belgaum Districts.

(*d*) No sweated Sovereigns came to notice during the year.

(*e*) The steady increase in the circulation of spurious coins merits more than passing attention. This has now developed almost into an industry, and is no longer a "crime" committed by professional coiners like Chapparbands. Economic pressure has no doubt encouraged this industry: gold and silver-smiths no longer find such work: there are skilled die engravers to be found in most places: silver can be freely purchased: it is thus no more difficult to turn out coins than to make jewellery and trinkets. Then in adjacent States that coining is going on is no secret. In some places miniature mints have been discovered. With resultant financial loss to Government and the tendency to discredit Indian currency, this question assumes very serious importance. It is moreover not one affecting only this Presidency: one has read about it as being quite as serious elsewhere. What the solution should be to cope effectively with this problem one cannot definitely say. It is, I fear, getting beyond the control of the Police and certainly merits even more serious attention from the Currency Authorities.

Finger print and handwriting Bureaux: Presidency.

26. (*a*) The combined strength of the two Bureaux during the year under report was:—

Poona.

1 Superintendent.
1 Senior Expert.
2 First Experts.
5 Second Experts.
5 Senior Searchers.
9 Junior Searchers.

Bombay.

1 Manager.
2 First Experts.
2 Second Experts.
2 Senior Searchers.
4 Junior Searchers.

Poona Bureau.

(*b*) At the commencement of the year there were on record 124,341 slips. During the year under report 10,563 fresh finger impression slips were recorded and 5,986 eliminated thus leaving 128,918 slips on record at the end of the year.

(*c*) The number of finger impression slips received for search of previous convictions was 31,910 as against 31,436 in 1935. Of these 4,283 were traced as against 3,979 in 1935.

(*d*) Previous convictions were proved in 2,117 cases against 1,658 in 1935 with the following effect :—

(1) Enhanced punishment	1,026
(2) Equal punishment	59
(3) Lesser punishment	195
(4) For Chapter VIII, Criminal Tribes Act and Bombay City Police Act cases	837
	2,117

(*e*) The number of finger impression slips of Criminal Tribes absconders recorded in the Bureau was 431 and the slips traced out of those recorded during the year was 297. Intimations in respect of other absconders were received in 389 cases, the number of absconders traced being 552.

(*f*) Intimations regarding Inter-District and Inter-Provincial criminals were sent to the Criminal Intelligence Branch in respect of 203 cases.

(*g*) In 92 cases (64 Civil and 28 Criminal) written opinions on finger prints were furnished and the fees collected on account of the Civil cases amounted to Rs. 685 as compared with Rs. 795 in 1935. On 48 occasions Experts were deputed to give evidence in Courts as against 46 in 1935. The amount of fees collected for expert evidence in Civil cases was Rs. 45 the same as in the previous year.

(*h*) Ten Policemen were trained as Chief Operators as against nine in the previous year.

(*i*) Experts were called on in sixteen cases to visit scenes of crime in Poona City as against thirty in the preceding year.

In eleven cases articles bearing chance prints suspected to be of the culprits were sent to the Finger Print Bureau for examination. Thus the Experts handled 27 cases during the year. Out of these two successes were registered.

(*j*) In Poona Civil Lines Police Station C. R. Nos. 2 and 6 a chance print left on a silver kettle by the culprit was identified as that of an ex-convict whose finger impression slip was on record in the Finger Print Bureau. The name of the culprit was intimated to the Police who arrested him and recovered the stolen property. During the course of investigation into these cases it transpired that the accused was also concerned in four other cases in the same locality. He was charged in all the cases and subsequently convicted and sentenced to be detained in the Dharwar Borstal School for four years.

(*k*) In the other case photo prints of chance impressions found by the Bombay Bureau Experts in a series of housebreaking and theft cases in the jurisdiction of the Ville-Parle and Bandra Police Stations were sent to the Poona Bureau for search in the general record after an unsuccessful search in the Bombay Single Digit record. While search was being carried on in the general record a watch was also kept on all finger

impression slips received for search of previous convictions. After a lapse of about four months the photo prints were identified to be those of an individual whose finger impressions were received from the Chief Operator, Santa Cruz, for search of antecedents. The Bombay Bureau and the Bandra Police were immediately informed that the individual who had been arrested on suspicion of being a bad character was the culprit responsible for the series of cases in question. He was subsequently charged and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. This case was also detected in the Bombay Bureau on the same day from the duplicate finger impression slip of the suspect received for search from the Chief Operator, Santa Cruz.

Bombay Bureau.

(*l*) The number of finger impression slips on record at the beginning of the year was 34,987. 3,666 fresh finger impression slips were recorded during the year while 1,972 finger impression slips were eliminated thus leaving 36,681 slips on record at the end of the year.

(*m*) The finger impression slips searched for previous convictions numbered 21,756 as against 22,090 in 1935. Of these, 4,619 slips were traced as against 4,675 in 1935.

(*n*) Written opinions on finger prints were furnished in 57 cases as against 46 in 1935 and the amount of fees recovered was Rs. 560 as against Rs. 470 in the previous year. Experts attended courts for giving evidence in 89 cases as against 83 in 1935.

(*o*) 41 Policemen as against 24 in the previous year were trained as Operators during the year under report.

(*p*) Visits to scenes of crime rose from 211 in 1935 to 252 in 1936. In 48 cases articles were also sent in for examination of chance prints. In all therefore 300 cases received the attention of the Experts as against 248 in the previous year. The number of crimes detected by this method was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 31. This Single Digit System still continues to be of great assistance to the Bombay City Police in the investigation of crime against property.

(*q*) The following tabular statement shows the progress made in this kind of work since the introduction of the Single Digit System in 1933 :—

Year.	Number of scenes of crime visited.	Number of cases detected.
1933	125	6
1934	132	9
1935	211	31
1936	252	31

(*r*) At the commencement of the year there were 800 sets of Single Finger Print Cards or 8,000 single prints of burglars and thieves on the record. To these 275 sets were added during the year bringing the total to 1,075 sets or 10,750 single prints. The supplementary or skeleton record started in 1935 has now 250 sets of cards on record as against 100 in the previous year.

Handwriting Bureau.

(*s*) The work of the Handwriting Expert in the Criminal Investigation Department has continued to develop rapidly.

(*t*) The following tables give an idea of the work done and the progress made :—

(*a*) *Examination of documents and appearances in Courts.*

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Cases dealt with	20	50	70	102
Documents examined	359	677	903	1,020
Number of appearances before Courts ..	8	52	69	96
Number of days absent from Head-Quarters	15	61	95	101

(*b*) *Fees received.*

Items.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fees received for opinions	60 0	130 0	320 0	560 0
Fees received for Court attendance ..	30 0	60 0	285 0	345 0
Photographic bills recovered for Government Photo Zinco Office	*Nil.*	247 2	1,102 3	491 8
Total ..	90 0	437 2	1,707 3	1,396 8

It will thus be seen that the amount received by Government for the Experts' services rose from Rs. 605 in 1935 to Rs. 905 in the year under report.

(*u*) The decrease in the amount of photographic bills in paid cases is due to the introduction of the practice of photographing on the same plate, instead of on separate plates the several different writings in the same case. This saves money to the parties concerned so is a step in the right direction ; but with increasing work this revenue will also continue to increase.

(*v*) During the year the Expert was required to give evidence before various Courts in the Presidency in 35 cases. 25 of these cases ended in conviction and 10 in acquittal. In the 10 cases ending in acquittal

the Experts' opinion was not challenged. The results of his work are very creditable and are a testimony to the high opinion which is held by the Courts of his reliability as an Expert.

(*w*) The provision of a laboratory for the Expert with up-to-date apparatus such as the following will also have to be considered :—

(I) *Ultra-violet lamp* for deciphering erased writings, additions, etc.
(II) *Photo-micrographic apparatus* for demonstrating before Courts the writing features seen through the microscope.
(III) *Spencer's Comparator* for presenting evidence in Court in a scientific manner.
(IV) *Transmitted-Light apparatus* for examining documents through transmitted light.

(*x*) The question of placing this Handwriting Expert on a regular basis is under consideration : so far his work has been rather of an experimental nature to test the real need for such an officer as well as to test his own efficiency. The facts recorded above prove sufficiently the success of the experiment.

Miscellaneous duties performed.

27. (*a*) In addition to their usual duties in connection with the licensing and supervision of Public Conveyances and the escort of prisoners and treasure, the Police served 202,579 summonses and warrants ; extinguished 1,199 fires ; destroyed 75,473 stray dogs ; investigated 1,111 cases referred to them by the Magistracy, as well as 38,613 petty offences under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances, Motor Vehicles and other minor Acts ; enquired into 1,387 suicides, 5,296 accidents in districts *plus* 744 on the Railways and 490 suspicious or sudden deaths ; six Military deserters were also apprehended by the Police.

(*b*) There has been a decrease of over 21,000 in the number of summonses and warrants served by the Police, viz., 224,286 in 1935 and 202,579 in the year under report. The decrease is clearly due to the system introduced in several districts of having summonses in criminal cases served through the agency of Police Patels instead of by the Police.

Public motor traffic.

28. (*a*) The statistical information regarding motor vehicles as required by Government letter No. O/9-E, dated the 21st January 1930, will be found in Appendix " D " of this report.

(*b*) A temporary staff sanctioned by Government for work in connection with the administration of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935, with effect from 1st April 1936, was employed. Its continuance up to 31st August 1937 has recently been sanctioned by Government. The question as to whether it is adequate or not for the actual performance of the work is under consideration and necessary proposals will be submitted to Government in due course.

(*c*) For want of a special staff sanctioned for the purpose in the past, increasing motor traffic has been throwing considerable additional work on the Police whose energies are consequently over-taxed with the result that a large number of men are of necessity withdrawn from their normal duties (to the consequent detriment thereof) for utilization in

connection with motor traffic. I have already represented to Government that our present position as regards control over motor traffic is far from satisfactory. I appreciate too there are at present difficulties in the way of further developments, so I am content to urge once more that, as soon as it is possible to develop our organization, immediate steps should be taken to do so.

(*d*) From the reports of accidents due to rash driving, mechanical defects, etc., received from the districts it is noticed that during the year under report 155 persons were killed or died of injuries, while 1,696 persons received injuries in motor accidents, as against 141 and 1,399 respectively in 1935. The number of accidents has also increased from 1,450 in 1935 to 1,532 during the year under report. One cannot express any surprise about these figures: one may even be prepared for an increase of accidents next year unless very radical steps can be taken to control motor traffic over the length and breadth of the Presidency. In the past I have pleaded—and I still do so—for some definite road policy in the interests of the Public, the Motor Owners and the Police, and incidentally for the benefit of Government's coffers and of our roads. Until some policy is laid down and carried out, we must be prepared for increasing numbers of accidents, economic suicide by bus owners, and unsatisfactory services for the Public with inadequate control by the Police.

(*e*) The District Superintendent of Police, Poona, remarks that, due to the introduction of speed governors, the number of serious accidents has decreased. He recommends, and in this is supported by the District Magistrate and the Commissioner, that the fitting of speed governors to Public Vehicles should be made compulsory in other districts. It is however, observed that the total number of accidents in which Public Motors in Poona District were involved, increased during the year under review. The efficiency of speed governors in preventing accidents therefore appears indeed very questionable. Whether an accident is serious or not is purely a matter of chance. The proper basis for assessing the value of speed governors should be the total number of accidents and as remarked above the number increased during the year. My own opinion, for what it is worth, is that speed governors are neither satisfactory nor are they a practical solution of our traffic problems. These governors can be tampered with very easily and rendered ineffective: their adjustment and keeping in order require technical skill not available in every District Head Quarters. Then there is the danger of lorries—particularly goods lorries—failing to climb some of our ghats owing to the reduction of their power by these governors. With a definite road policy in force, such governors would be unnecessary and the danger from their use would be also eliminated. These governors may be a palliative but not a cure for our troubles: personally I place them in the category of the broken reed on which one may never rely.

29. (*a*) Out of 750 cases of serious crime reported, the scenes of 693 were visited by Superintendents and Sub-Divisional Officers. The percentage of scenes visited to serious crime reported has improved from 90·02 in 1935 to 92·40 in the year under report, both the Ranges having shared in the improvement. This duty of superior officers is very important and indispensable in the interests of efficient and straightforward investigation of Crime: it is creditable to note that this duty was, on the whole, satisfactorily performed during the year. The cases in which scenes of offences were not visited numbered 57 as against 76 out of a total of 762 in the year before. This is a welcome decrease. The causes which were responsible for non-visitation were, on the whole, found to be justifiable and beyond the officer's control.

(a) Personal visitation of serious crime.

(b) Personal investigation of important crime by Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police (not in independent charge of a District).

(*b*) The duty of personal investigation of a minimum of six important crimes a year by Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police (not in independent charge of a district), who are direct recruits in the Service was also, on the whole, adequately performed in accordance with Rule 1075 (4) of the Police Manual, Volume III. In cases in which the provisions of the rule were not fully complied with, reasons for non-compliance were inquired into and where not found to be satisfactory, the officer has been warned. This work, which is calculated to give excellent practical experience, cannot be allowed to be avoided.

30. (*a*) Though Sind has been created as a separate Province from 1st April 1936, the Indian Police cadre continues to be treated jointly for both Bombay and Sind. The variations in its sanctioned strength have been explained at the foot of statement "D" annexed to this report. Imperial and Provincial Police officers, of and above the rank of Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police, actually on duty on the 31st December 1936 in the Presidency numbered 54. The sanctioned strength of (*a*) officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and (*b*) men, stood at (*a*) 725 and (*b*) 17,508 respectively, as against (*a*) 717 and (*b*) 17,576 in the year before. The increase of eight in the strength of officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police was due to the following reasons:—

Statement "D"—Strength of Police.

(1) Creation of one permanent post of Sub-Inspector,
(Reader to the District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District.)

(2) Creation of seven posts, viz.,

1 Inspector,
4 Sub-Inspectors,
2 Sergeants,

for the Intelligence Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department.

The decrease of 68 in the strength of the Constabulary was due to:—

(*a*)—57 Unarmed Constables reduced in consequence of the transfer of the duty of service of summonses in criminal cases in certain districts from the District Police to the Village Police.

(*b*)—1 Unarmed Constable-orderly to the Police Prosecutor, Bombay Suburban District, reduced.

(*c*) —3 Head Constables and 9 Constables armed forming the escorts to the District Magistrate and District Deputy Collectors, Kaira, reduced.

(*d*) —2 Head Constables and 6 Constables—armed—of the Treasury Guard, Dhulia, reduced.

(*e*) —3 Armed Constables-orderlies to one Sub-Divisional Officer, Satara District—reduced.

(*f*) —7 Armed Constables reduced due to conversion of Karwar District Prison into a Sub-Jail.

Total —88 posts of Head Constables and Constables.

(*g*) +4 Armed Constables sanctioned permanently for personal orderlies to the District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District.

(*h*) +3 Armed Constables added to Poona District strength on account of personal orderlies to the second Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

(*i*) +2 Head Constables and 7 Constables—armed—sanctioned for the Dharwar Sub-Jail Guard.

(*j*) +2 Unarmed Constables sanctioned as addition to the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways Police Force on account of the transfer of a portion of the Hyderabad Godavery Valley Railway line to the Government Railway Police.

(*k*) +2 Head Constables, armed, sanctioned as an addition to the Police Training School strength for Head Constables' Training Class.

Total +20 Posts of Head Constables and Constables.

Net result : —88 and +20 = —68 posts

(*b*) Temporary Police consisting of 73 officers and men were entertained during the year as against 16 in 1935. The increase was mainly due to the entertainment of temporary staff for work in connection with the administration of the Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935.

Cost of the Police of the Presidency.

31. (*a*) The cost of the Police, including the Railway Police and the clerical establishment, for the financial year 1936–37 in the Presidency was Rs. 98,51,195 as against Rs. 99,09,849 in 1935–36—a net decrease of Rs. 58,654. The average cost per Policeman (exclusive of the clerical establishment) in the Presidency also slightly decreased from Rs. 515–13–11 in 1935–36 to Rs. 514–14–1 in the year 1936–37. The decrease is mainly due to reduction in the permanent sanctioned strength as mentioned in the previous paragraph, economy in expenditure under Contingencies and allowances, and other minor administrative economies.

(*b*) The average cost per Policeman in other Presidencies and Provinces compared with ours in 1935–36 is given below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Burma	850	7	4
(2) Bengal	729	2	10
(3) Sind	656	11	6
(4) Assam	588	10	0
(5) Madras	568	1	7
(6) Bihar and Orissa	557	0	5
(7) Punjab	516	10	3
(8) Bombay	515	13	11
(9) Central Provinces	505	14	1
(10) North West Frontier Province	489	14	4
(11) United Provinces	434	3	7

In 1934–35, Bombay stood ninth among ten Provinces, whilst in 1935–36, it has changed its position to eighth even among eleven Provinces (including Sind which has now been added as it has become a separate Province from 1st April 1936), on account of the decrease in cost for North-West Frontier Province and Central Provinces which was more than that for Bombay in 1934–35. The figure of average cost per head of the Police in the Counties and Boroughs of England and Wales for the year ending September 1936 was Rs. 4,627–13–4.

Proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated.

32. In the year under report the proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated, was one Policeman to 4·51 square miles, 2·30 Railway miles, 920 persons and 1·37 cognizable crime investigated, as against 4·49 square miles, 2·19 Railway miles, 917 persons and 1·38 cognizable crime investigated in the previous year. The above statistics are based on the permanent sanctioned strength of the Police Force. In England and Wales the proportion for the year ending September 1936 was one Policeman to 1·48 square miles and 818 persons.

Inspection of Police Stations and Outposts.

33. (*a*) Out of 349 Police Stations and 372 Outposts in the Presidency including the Railways, 348 Police Stations and 362 Outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents of Police. The abolition of one Outpost and the opening of four Outposts account for the excess of three Outposts over the number of 369 obtaining in 1935. The reasons for non-inspection of the remaining one Police Station and ten Outposts among three districts are acceptable and need no comments.

(*b*) In addition to inspection work done by district officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors General of Police inspected the following offices during the year :—

Offices inspected.	Northern Range.	Southern Range.	Total.
Offices of Superintendents of Police—			
(*a*) Correspondence Branch ..	8	10	18
(*b*) Accounts Branch	11	10	21
Offices of Sub-Divisional Officers ..	2	11	13
Offices of Sub-Inspectors including Head-Quarters	15	11	26
Sub-Divisional Inspectors' offices ..	1	....	1
Total ..	37	42	79

(*c*) During the year under report, I visited the following places for inspection and other duties :—

Phillaur ; Delhi ; Simla ; Mount Abu ; a tour in Sind embracing Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind), Larkana, Sukkur, Dadu and Jacobabad ; Kaira with Nadiad and Mehmedabad; Godhra; Ahmedabad; Broach; Surat; Thana with Bhivandi and Kalyan; Bandra (Bombay Suburban District) ; Bombay ; Alibag with Panvel and Pen ; Nasik (including the Police Training School).

Statement "E"—Armament.

34. (*a*) There was no change in the armament of the Police Force during the year under report.

(*b*) Judging by the inspections carried out in our districts by the Chief Civil Master Armourer one cannot assert that our arms are satisfactory. The ·410 musket is, I fear, not capable of doing all that was expected of it : one reason for this is probably that it is much too old a weapon before its conversion : if it were originally made as a ·410 weapon or if a new ·303 rifle were converted, then we should have a better weapon. Our ·303 rifles come in for similar condemnation on rather the same grounds : as pointed out later in paragraph 46, the future use of high velocity ammunition will lead to a further examination of the capabilities of these Police Rifles. Whatever may be said about neglect in looking after the arms in our possession, one cannot overlook the important fact that all our weapons are second-hand and some were found faulty soon after issue. It is perhaps fortunate that in the Police we do not have to use our weapons to any great extent, otherwise their weakness would perhaps be even more marked. Our musketry results as given in paragraph 46 are naturally affected by these weapons.

(*c*) I have also suggested to Government that our officers should be armed with a smaller weapon than the Webley & Scott ·450 Service Revolver. Experience has shown that this weapon is too bulky for general use, while some officers are rather apprehensive about using it. One result has been that many officers have provided themselves with weapons of smaller calibres, as indeed has been recommended to our Assistant Superintendents on joining the Service. The question is at present under consideration.

Punishments.

35. (*a*) The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially was 376 against 347 in 1935. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the Force was 2·09 during the year as against 1·93 in 1935. Of the total punishments inflicted, 354 were departmental and 22 judicial as against 330 and 17 respectively in the year before. In the Northern Range, the total number of punishments inflicted was 212 while in the Southern Range it was 164. The district of Sholapur recorded the highest percentage of punishments viz., 5·42 whilst Ratnagiri returned the lowest percentage, viz., ·17.

(*b*) Extra drill was awarded in 1,279 cases for minor breaches of discipline as against 1,079 in 1935. These punishments are not included in Statement E.

Rewards.

36. (*a*) The following honours and decorations were conferred on various members of the Force during the year :—

C. S. I.

The late Mr. E. E. Turner.

The King's Police Medal.

Mr. F. W. O'Gorman, a second Bar for gallantry to his Medal.
Constable J. B. Gadhavi (deceased) for gallantry.

The Indian Police Medal.

Sub-Inspector Shaikh Abdul Majid Shaikh Abdul Karim for gallantry.

Sergeant T. A. Pratt for gallantry.

Head Constable G. D. Patil for gallantry.

Khan Saheb N. N. Sadri, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Inspector A. T. J. New, Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Inspector Rao Saheb P. H. Rawal.

Sub-Inspector D. L. Sawant.

Head Constable Badshah Lalkhan.

Rao Bahadur.

The late Mr. B. V. Chinmulgund, Deputy Superintendent of Police (retired).

Rao Saheb.

Mr. R. S. Kate, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(*b*) The number of cases in which good work was recognised by rewards, Good Service Tickets, or special promotion was 9,301 as against 9,074 in 1935.

(*c*) The total sum spent in rewards in the Presidency during 1936–37 was Rs. 31,650 as against Rs. 34,959 in 1935–36.

Education.

37. (*a*) Out of the total strength of 658 officers and 17,329 men (excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police) the number of literate officers and men was 658 and 13,131 respectively against 653 and 12,932 in 1935. The percentage of literate officers and men to actual strength further rose from 75·50 in 1935 to 76·66 in the year under report. This increase of literacy in the Force is the natural result of the general progress of education throughout the Presidency. While we still maintain the Fourth Standard vernacular as the minimum for the Unarmed Branch, in practice we endeavour to take no recruit with less than the

Sixth Standard : in many districts this is not impossible. In addition we endeavour to get recruits with three or four standards of English because with this additional education they are the more useful with the present general tendency of increase in English correspondence. I have had however to stop the recruitment of Matriculates and men of higher education in the Constabulary. Experience proved that the mental outfit of Matriculates was not satisfactory for Constabulary duties : such Matriculate recruits were often found not to be on the best of terms with the hard and rough work which falls often to the lot of a Constable.

(*b*) The primary schools established for the education of the children of the Policemen and run departmentally at Kaira, Godhra, Thana, Poona and Ratnagiri continued in their satisfactory working. These schools are appreciated and very well attended. In some places the question of enlargement has been raised owing to the increasing numbers of pupils. Any such enlargements must be governed mainly by financial considerations.

Resignations.

38. During the year under report there was a further drop of 19 in the number of resignations which decreased from 117 in 1935 to 98. The figures of resignations during the quinquennium were :—

1932	143
1933	131
1934	136
1935	117
1936	98

Vacancies and recruiting.

39. (*a*) The number of vacancies declined from 300 in 1935 to 246 in the year under report. The largest number of vacancies was 27 in the Dharwar District followed by 24 in East Khandesh and 22 in Panch Mahals District.

(*b*) There were 861 enlistments during the year under report as against 971 in 1935. The number of casualties in the Force inclusive of deaths dropped from 887 in 1935 to 847 in the year under report. Of these, 502 or a percentage of 59·26 of the total casualties retired on pension or gratuity against 547 or a percentage of 61·66 in 1935.

(*c*) In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. L. C. 919, dated 11th April 1931, 24 men of the depressed classes were enlisted during the year under report.

(*d*) One is justified in stating that the present economic conditions are in no small measure responsible for the decrease in resignations (mentioned in the previous paragraph) as well as the steady supply of good recruits. The Police Service may have its drawbacks in the way of discipline and hard work, but it has also its definite advantages of steady employment and regular promotion. Superintendents have had it impressed on them to take recruits at as young an age as possible as this is all for the good of the Force. We want young recruits because

they are more easily trained and disciplined before acquiring lazy and other undesirable habits as the result of unemployment. We want recruits too whose primary desire is to join the Police, and not those who have hawked themselves round in many other places of employment, failure in all of which induces them to try the Police. Then the younger a recruit joins, the younger he is on promotion to Head Constable and also on completion of his pensionable service: we should not then have old and decrepit men in the Force who are fit only for pension but cannot retire owing to lack of sufficient service. For the Police at any rate I cannot accept the principle of differentiation in ages for various communities for enlistment. It stands to reason that if a youth of any community—advanced, intermediate or backward—aged 19–20 has not passed our minimum educational standard, then obviously he has not been gifted with sufficient brains and intelligence for the Police: on those grounds alone he is not worth recruiting. The above principles were put forward and approved by Government in the case of our Sub-Inspector recruits whose recruitment age is now 19 to 22 instead of previously 22 to 25. This policy of younger recruitment will not perhaps have any immediate effects as one must allow a period of 15 to 20 years before the realization of any practical results. One can however foresee in the future a younger and more alert Force with no more financial burden to Government, but with definite greater advantages to the Public in general.

Health.

40. (*a*) The health statistics for the year under report when compared with those for 1935 show that there was improvement in thirteen districts and deterioration in the remaining nine districts. The increase of sickness was most marked in the Thana and Kanara districts, where the proportions of sick Policemen (admissions and readmissions to hospitals) to strength had risen from 154·23 and 305·16 in 1935 to 188·05 and 321·48 respectively in the year under report, whilst Kaira shows a marked decrease from 89·71 in 1935 to 18·37 in 1936, followed by Ratnagiri in which the percentage has dropped from 88·23 in 1935 to 23·02 in 1936. Belgaum also shows an improvement to 60·71 from 70·46 in the year before. Kanara continues to show the highest percentage of sickness viz., 321·48, followed by Sholapur (189·44), Thana (188·05), Kolaba (134·06), Dharwar (96·01) and G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (78·48).

(*b*) While the weather prevailing at various seasons of the year may have some bearing on this incidence of sickness, one cannot overlook the very important fact that men cannot be expected to be fit unless provided with suitable and healthy quarters with such natural amenities as a good water supply. I shall be referring later to the question of Police quarters: I am here content to draw attention to the fact that the incidence of sickness in Thana has risen from 154 per cent. to 188 per cent. Thana has recently loomed rather large in connection with Police quarters.

41. (*a*) During the year under report, 53 persons escaped from custody, 13 from jails and lock-ups, 22 from Police custody and 18 from that of the Village Police, as against a total of 49 in the year before. As compared to the 38 escapes from Police custody in 1935, the decrease in the number of escapes from Police custody during the year under report is welcome. Of the 53 persons who escaped, 49 were recaptured and the remaining 4 were at large at the end of the year. There is very little doubt that most of such escapes are due to carelessness on the part of the Police: this fact is being more and more impressed on all ranks.

Escapes and Recaptures.

(*b*) In this connection it may be of interest to mention that orders were issued during the year reducing by half the arms carried by an escorting party: the Head Constable in charge and half the Constables carry no arms, while the rest of the Constables are armed. The basis for this order is simply that the security of prisoners is governed by the manner and care in which the prisoners are handcuffed and roped: if this be done properly, the chances of escape are practically nil. Then there is the important legal issue regarding when and how arms may be used against escaping prisoners. A moment's consideration of this issue alone forces one to the conclusion that prevention of escapes by the use of handcuffs and ropes is much preferable to the use of the musket and ammunition on the occurrence of an escape. A few arms with an escort are necessary for moral effect as well as to cope with any organized rescues of prisoners or other accidents of a similar nature. Then in actual practice a musket is really a hinderance to the escorting Constable: if he has to tie or untie a rope or do anything requiring the use of his hands, he must divest himself of his weapon, so contravene an elementary rule that on duty a Constable should never part with his weapon. Experience may require modifications of the orders in minor details, but the principle appears to admit of no change.

42. A sum of Rs. 2,04,087 was spent during the financial year 1936–37 on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the Police in the Presidency as against Rs. 2,12,167 in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 8,080.

Supply.

43. During the year under report, out of a total of 272 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition, 267 were inspected by Gazetted Police Officers. Similarly out of a total of 1,152 shops licensed to deal in explosives (inclusive of those holding temporary licenses) during the year under report, 1,110 were inspected by Gazetted Police Officers.

Inspection of shops dealing in (1) arms and Ammunition and (2) Explosives.

44. (*a*) The total number of cases conducted by Police Prosecutors (exclusive of cases compounded, withdrawn or pending) was 3,889 against 3,559 in 1935, an increase of 330 cases. Convictions were obtained in 3,269 cases as against 2,782 in the year before giving a percentage of 84·05

Work of the prosecuting Staff.

against 78·16 in 1935. The percentages of convictions during the quinquennium were :—

1932	85·87
1933	83·13
1934	84·09
1935	78·16
1936	84·05

(*b*) Head Constables also conducted a larger number of cases than in 1935 viz., 7,511 against 7,419 in 1935 and secured convictions in 6,688 cases or 89·04 per cent. against 6,636 or 89·44 per cent. in the previous year. The highest percentage of conviction viz., 96·58 was secured by the Ahmednagar district, the lowest being only 78·43 in Bijapur.

(*c*) The necessity of additional prosecuting staff has been suggested in certain districts, but the question depends largely on funds being available.

(*d*) The percentage of convictions does not redound solely to the credit of Prosecutors, as much depends on the care with which a case has been investigated : Prosecutors and investigating officers must share alike the credit for the above results. In this connection Ahmednagar again retains its premier position with a conviction percentage of 92·85 followed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway 92·52, Kolaba 89·61, Panch Mahals 89·47, Poona 89·25 and Bombay Suburban District 87·50.

(*e*) I would here invite special attention to the large number of cases handled in Courts by Head Constables, approximately twice the number in which Prosecutors appeared. I cannot agree that this is satisfactory even allowing for a large percentage of such cases being under Minor Acts in which convictions are assured without much trouble.

(*f*) In connection with this subject of prosecuting work I would also invite attention to some remarks in paragraph 9 regarding the inadequacy of our Police Prosecuting Staff. These figures and remarks all go to support the proposals recently put forward by me for an increased number of Prosecutors. As this scheme is under consideration I need not again enlarge on it.

Drill.

45. The reports of both the Range Deputy Inspectors General indicate that a high standard of drill—in all its branches—was maintained throughout with the exception of Kaira, Broach and Kanara Head Quarters where there is room for improvement. From my own inspections I would support the above remarks.

Musketry.

46. (*a*) Of the 371 men armed with ·303 rifles (including 47 Mounted Police) all were put through the Musketry course : 367 completed all seven classification practices prescribed for competition shooting ; of these 178 qualified as marksmen, as compared with the figures—371, 360 and 194 respectively in 1935. The percentage of marksmen this year was 47·97 as against 52·29 in 1935. The results in Poona, Kaira and Ratnagiri improved slightly, while a slight falling off was noticed in the case of

other districts. It does not however appear that the smaller number of marksmen is the result of any inattention to their musketry instruction. Better results are not possible with the existing rather inaccurate weapon. The stock of low velocity ammunition has been exhausted and further supplies will not be available in future. The present rifle (·303) will have to be replaced or modifications effected for the use of high velocity ammunition.

(*b*) A Brevet Jamadar and a Constable of Ahmedabad District and a Head Constable of Sholapur District were the best shots in the Presidency each securing 143 points out of a maximum of 155 and won the prizes of Rs. 15 and a gold badge each.

(*c*) Of the 6,989 Armed Police with ·410 muskets put through the Musketry course, 6,543 completed the full course and 3,860 qualified as marksmen, as against the figures 6,989, 6,624 and 4,016 respectively in 1935. The percentage of marksmen this year was 55·22 as against 57·46 in 1935. Though these results are not as good as those of the last year, the percentage is higher than that of 1934 and the results may, on the whole, be regarded as satisfactory, as weather conditions probably account for minor variations in many cases.

(*d*) A Brevet Jamadar of Ahmednagar district and two Head Constables—one each of Poona and Dharwar—were the best shots among the Armed Police, having scored 117 points out of a maximum of 120 and won prizes of Rs. 10 and a gold badge each.

(*e*) In the Presidency, of the 655 officers armed with revolvers, 590 completed the full course of practices, 161 qualifying as marksmen. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 653, 593 and 144 respectively. In the year under review, seven officers scored the maximum of 120 points and were awarded prizes of Rs. 20 each.

(*f*) The percentage of revolver marksmen rose from 22·05 in 1935 to 24·58 in the year under report, which is a satisfactory improvement, though the low percentage recorded from year to year is regrettable. I have recently recommended a smaller weapon for our officers as mentioned in paragraph 34 (*c*). These results rather go to support my case that we should have more marksmen and officers with more confidence in their weapons than we have at present with these large weapons.

Buildings.

47. (*a*) During the financial year 1936–37, the following allotments were sanctioned under "Major Works" for works in progress :—

	Rs.
(1) Constructing additional quarters for the Head Quarters Police Lines, Sholapur	70,000
(2) Rebuilding of the Head Quarters Police Lines, Thana	1,08,000

A completion report in regard to the work at Sholapur is awaited. Regarding the work at Thana, while the Lines were under construction,

I noticed several defects and inconveniences in the design and brought them to the notice of Government. As a result, Government have recently ordered revised plans and estimates to be prepared with a view to making these Lines more suitable for the housing of the Police. Further developments are awaited.

(*b*) The discretionary grant for "Minor Works" was Rs. 54,600 as against Rs. 44,460 in the year 1935–36. The discretionary grant for "Petty construction and Repairs" was Rs. 25,000 as against the same amount in the previous year.

(*c*) I had occasion recently to bring to the notice of Government the present very uneconomical arrangements for housing Police officers and men particularly in urban areas. We are paying rents as high as 50 per cent. and 75 per cent. of average pay. In view of the fact that such heavy charges fall on the Police Budget so give an exaggerated cost of the Police Force, I have to urge once more that more economical methods be adopted for housing our personnel, methods too that will make for much more contentment among all ranks: an officer on transfer from A to B will not have the trouble of house-hunting but can walk straight into the Government quarters.

(*d*) The question of type designs has been already unduly delayed. We cannot make any progress with several schemes for lack of such designs. As previously intimated I do not ask for luxurious quarters, but I do urge that they should be reasonable as regards accommodation and completely dry during the worst monsoon months. I hope next year to be able to report some further progress in the housing of our Force.

(*e*) I need not detail here the places where buildings of various kinds are urgently required as such details are already with Government. Suffice it to mention that primary consideration should be given to our urban areas.

Village Police.

48. (*a*) Special assistance was rendered by the Village Police in 452 cases during the year as against 353 in 1935. 381 village Policemen were rewarded as against 315 in 1935, of whom 150 were rewarded by the grant of swords and Good Service Tickets and the remainder by money to the extent of Rs. 2,046. On the other hand 424 Village Police were reported for neglect of duty of whom 409 were punished departmentally as against 447 and 422 respectively in 1935. 67 Village Police concerned in the commission of cognizable crime were prosecuted and 27 of them were convicted.

(*b*) With effect from the 1st April 1936, the scheme of serving Magisterial summonses and Police orders in criminal cases through the agency of the Village Police has been introduced in certain districts. Under this system the Village Police are remunerated at Annas 4 for each summons or order served. This system may have its advantages, but it deprives the regular Police of greater movement among the villages: when a Constable was sent out to serve summonses or notices, he had the opportunity also of visiting villages to enquire about crime or other conditions.

Working of the Central Police Training School, Nasik.

49. (*a*) The School, as usual, re-opened after the December vacation on the 4th January 1936. Mr. H. G. Lang, O.B.E., who was the Principal of the School from the beginning of the year unfortunately died very suddenly on the 17th June 1936. By his death the Service lost an able and experienced officer. The charge of the Principal's office was held temporarily by Mr. P. M. Stewart, from the 18th June 1936 to the 24th September 1936 and afterwards from 25th September 1936 by Mr. C. H. de V. Moss who continued in that office till the end of the year.

(*b*) During the year the following Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police joined the School on the dates shown against them :—

(1) Mr. B. R. E. LaBouchardiere .. 22nd January 1936.
(2) Mr. H. S. McGuigan .. 24th November 1936.
(3) Mr. W. G. Lang .. .. 24th November 1936.

Mr. Mahbub Hussain Sayad who joined the School on the 1st December 1935 as a directly appointed Deputy Superintendent of Police for Sind was discharged on the 16th June 1936.

(*c*) No direct recruit for the Provincial Police Service was admitted to the School during the year.

(*d*) Twenty-two students were admitted to the School for the Sub-Inspector's Course in January 1936 and 32 for the course in July 1936.

(*e*) In the final examination at the end of May, 24 out of 26 students passed successfully (14 with honours). All 21 students who appeared at the final examination in November passed successfully (8 with honours).

(*f*) A special feature of this year was the inauguration of a course for Head Constables which was commenced in January. Fifty Head Constables were admitted, of whom 49 passed successfully in the final examination at the end of a five months' course in May, the remaining student having been invalided during the term. Fifty Head Constables were admitted to the next course in July of whom 47 passed out successfully.

(*g*) A further experiment was inaugurated in connection with this Head Constables' Course by sending recruits in our Sergeant's cadre to be put through this course. Hitherto our Sergeant recruits received no training at all : they picked up their work in the rough and ready school of experience. They now receive practical training in Law and Procedure as well as on the parade ground so should be better able to perform their duties.

(*h*) The general health of the School was good throughout the year, except for some persistent malaria cases during the second term.

(*i*) The discipline and general conduct of the students throughout the year were satisfactory.

(j) I visited and inspected the School at the end of each of the two terms of the year and distributed prizes to the successful students on each occasion.

Incidents of Note.

50. (1) *The Session of the Indian National Congress.*—The 50th Session of the Indian National Congress was held in December 1936 at Faizpur in East Khandesh District, the last Session held in this Presidency being at Belgaum in December 1924. Several other conferences such as the All India Socialist Party Conference, Kisan Conference, Village Industries Exhibition, etc., were also held at Faizpur. The people assembled numbered about a lakh and a half. A great strain was thrown on the Police of the District to assist whom Police from other districts had to be sent. The Police arrangements proved very satisfactory, and fortunately there was no contretemps like the outbreak of some epidemics.

(2) *Hindu-Muslim Riot, Poona City.*—A few years ago there was a certain amount of friction over the playing of music before the Sonya Maruti Temple, situated near a Masjid known as the Tamboli Masjid in Raviwar Peth, Poona City. This year the District Magistrate, Poona, gave permission for soft music to be played only on 24th April 1936 between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and from 9-30 p.m. onwards. This was resented by the Muhammadans and at 9-15 a.m. when music was being played, a fracas took place near the Temple. The situation became worse in the afternoon and pitched battles occurred between the two communities. Temples and Muslim shrines were desecrated, murderous assaults with knives, and cases of arson were frequent. In view of the paucity of Police available, and as the situation was definitely serious, Military assistance was requisitioned. Detachments of troops were posted at strategic points. As a result order was quickly restored and though an atmosphere of tension prevailed for some days longer, no further rioting occurred. Additional Police were drafted to Poona from outside districts and remained there for some days. The casualties were 3 killed, 151 injured. Eleven cases arising out of this riot were registered of which 7 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal and 2 were classed "A"; out of the 112 accused sent up for trial, 90 were convicted and the rest were acquitted.

(3) *Labour Strikes.*—Strikes in mills and factories occurred at several places in the Presidency, but only the following were of any importance and lasted for considerable periods:—

(*a*) *The Gendalal Mill strike at Jalgaon, East Khandesh District*—

Commenced on	..	.. 26th January 1936.
Terminated on	..	.. 20th April 1936.
Men on strike	..	.. 542 out of 718.

The strike was at first engineered by some jobbers in order to satisfy private grudges against some of their colleagues, but later it developed into one for higher wages. This was taken advantage of by some

Communists who preached their doctrine of " Down with Capitalism and Imperialism ". The strike put a great strain on the Police especially in its latter stage when the strikers resorted to petty acts of violence in out of the way places in the city limits on the loyal workers and the petty officials of the mills.

(*b*) *Strike in the Western India Match Factory at Ambernath, District Thana.*

Commenced on	.. 25th July 1936.
Terminated on	.. 26th November 1936.
Number of strikers	.. 575 out of 934.
Cause of strike	.. Refusal by the Management to grant increase in wages alleged to have been promised before.

The strikers were incited to acts of violence by extremist agitators and other mischief mongers. An armed Police Force had to be posted at Ambernath under a Sub-Inspector and action with a heavy hand had to be taken against the agitators, e.g., instituting security proceedings, banning meetings, processions, etc. This resulted in the strike being called off and the unconditional resumption of duties by the strikers, at the end of November 1936.

(*c*) *Strike in Gokak Mills, Gokak, District Belgaum.*

A short strike commenced on the 9th July 1936 owing to disagreement between the Management and the workers regarding various matters but it ended on the 24th July 1936, when the strikers arrived at an amicable settlement and returned to work. A Union was formed afterwards under the influence of outside agitators. After the formation of the Union, the internal working of the Mills began to suffer and the Manager was assaulted in the open street in the beginning of December 1936 by a few workers. The Manager therefore closed the Mills for a week : when it was again opened, all the workers refused to return to work and have since then continued on strike. At the time of compiling this report, the strike has nominally ended by the publication of the Labour Commissioner's arbitration award, but several important steps have yet to be taken to implement the award so as to settle down the situation generally. Some 35 Armed Police from Belgaum have been continuously on duty at Gokak to guard the Mills. Several outside agitators have taken a hand in fomenting the strike. The situation has remained quiet. Picketting in various forms is continuing. No further trouble has occurred so far.

(4) *Deputation of District Police to Bombay in connection with the communal riots in Bombay City.*—During the period from October to December 1936, large reinforcements of Armed Police as well as Sergeants had to be sent to Bombay from several districts in the Presidency in order to help the Bombay City Police to maintain Law and Order. All

these Police officers and men were on duty for an extended period, under very trying circumstances. Their work received the appreciation of the Commissioner of Police and of Government.

(5) *Journeys of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon.*—On their journeys from Calcutta to Rajkot *via* Baroda and from Rajkot to Bhawnagar and Palitana to Palanpur, Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon passed through this Presidency over the B. B. & C. I. Railway line on the 5th and 6th January 1936 and 14th to 17th January 1936. The outgoing and incoming Viceroys passed through this Presidency over the B. B. and C. I. Railway line on the 15th and 16th April 1936. The usual Police arrangements were made on the above occasions.

Administrative changes.

51. Administrative and other changes effected during the year were :—

(1) Abolition of the Outpost at Sopara in Thana District.

(2) Opening of the following four Outposts :—

(*a*) At Gholwad in Thana District.

(*b*) At Agashi in Thana District.

(*c*) At Waghera in Nasik District.

(*d*) At Belapur Road Station in Ahmednagar District.

(3) Transfer of the Head Quarters of the Sub-Divisional Inspector from Jambusar to Broach and extension of his jurisdiction to the whole district with the exception of Broach Town and Head Quarters.

(4) Reorganization of the Intelligence Branch in the Criminal Investigation Department.

(5) Opening of a class at the Police Training School, Nasik, for the training of Sergeants and Head Constables.

(6) Introduction of the Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935.

(7) Introduction of a system of serving summonses in criminal cases through the agency of the Village Police, instead of the District Police in certain districts.

(8) Substitution of the post of a Police Prosecutor in the Bombay Suburban District by a similar appointment on a non-pensionable basis.

(9) Transfer of the appointment of a Deputy Superintendent of Police from Satara to Poona District as a Home Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(10) Transfer of the control over a portion of 27 miles of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway between Manmad and Hyderabad to the Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.

(11) Addition of 26·62 Railway Miles to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police jurisdiction on account of the Wasad Kathana Railway.

(12) Transfer of $8\frac{3}{4}$ Railway miles from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police jurisdiction to the Rewa Kantha Agency Police.

52. (*a*) During the year under report, pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 2,817 was afforded to 46 families of deceased members of the Constabulary from the "Widows Fund for the Constabulary" as against Rs. 4,058 to 53 families in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

(*b*) 493 officers and men and three clerks joined the General Provident Fund, and 309 officers and men took out Post Office Life Insurance Policies. 585 Policemen were sued for indebtedness in Civil Courts as against 563 in 1935.

(*c*) In connection with my remarks last year about the rank and file being compelled to join the General Provident Fund or some Life Insurance Society, I have submitted a recommendation to this effect to Government: the question is still under consideration. That the men should be compelled to make provision for their dependants is forcibly brought to notice by the frequent cases which occur of assistance being demanded as the deceased had made no provision at all.

(*d*) We have in several districts Co-operative Societies which I regret to say only aggravate the impecunious conditions of the men and certainly do not encourage thrift. In most districts these Societies are little better than money-lending affairs, where men can readily obtain money without necessarily being in serious need thereof. While the administration of these Societies has had to be tightened up, I am by no means convinced that they are really necessary and they are certainly not worth the labour and trouble expended on their management. Their closing down would save us a lot of trouble while the thrifty members of the Force would lose nothing. These Societies at present militate against any benefits which the men may or should receive from the Provident Fund or Insurance schemes.

(*e*) For many years past there have been complaints that sufficient funds were not available in the districts to supply adequate facilities for sports and recreation for all ranks. We had Sports' Funds which were dependent mainly on voluntary and uncertain contributions: some districts were better off than others. I have recently inaugurated in each district a Sports Fund to which all ranks contribute on a very modest scale, viz.:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Constables	.. 0	6	0	per annum.
Head Constables	.. 0	12	0	,,
Clerks	.. 1	0	0	,,
Sergeants	.. 3	0	0	,,
Sub-Inspectors	.. 3	0	0	,,
Police Prosecutors	.. 3	0	0	,,
Inspectors	.. 5	0	0	,,
Deputy Superintendents	.. 7	8	0	,,
Assistant Superintendents	..10	0	0	,,
District Superintendents	..20	0	0	,,

The amount collected in each district depends naturally on the sanctioned strength, but it has been calculated that the sums thus raised will provide sufficient money to run modest District Sports as well as provide facilities for various games for the men and their children not only in District Head Quarters but also it is hoped in several Taluka Towns. The scheme has been actually inaugurated from the commencement of 1937, so its success or difficulties cannot yet be gauged : but reports indicate that so far the scheme has been welcomed as a move in the right direction. This scheme is but a measure in consonance with Government's own uplift policy. I am hoping it will be a veritable success for the general benefit of the men and their children.

Needs of the Department.

53. (*a*) In considering the various needs of the Department, one has to be not unreasonable bearing in mind the strain in recent years on the finances of Government. In this connection some changes have been made in our internal organization to deal with new conditions of work without any additional cost to Government, but there are other measures which definitely require additional expenditure.

(*b*) The first and foremost of our needs is the proper housing of the Force generally. I have for some time been bringing this question to the notice of Government and have had occasion to refer to our present rather uneconomic arrangements in several districts. For several years we have been able to make practically no progress for lack of type designs of various quarters : this question is now, I understand, receiving attention.

(*c*) In connection with the heavy development of motor traffic, the District Police are gradually being overburdened with this work with the result that normal work is suffering or else there is inadequate control over this motor traffic. This question has also been the subject of more than one reference to Government. It is unnecessary to enlarge on it here again, but the sooner the Police are relieved of this work the better it will be for their more normal duties.

(*d*) Proposals were made some years ago for the division of Ahmedabad and Poona Districts into two charges. Nothing has yet materialised though both places are expanding in several directions. At the moment I have on hand a modified scheme for Ahmedabad which may be submitted in due course to Government.

(*e*) The opening of regular schools at each District Head Quarters for the training of the Constabulary merits very early consideration. With the recruitment of a better personnel it is but meet to impart better training so raise in the process of time the general tone and efficiency of

the Force. A scheme in this connection has already been submitted with others to Government.

(*f*) The ever increasing work in Superintendents' offices mainly in connection with motor traffic work has necessitated the employment of educated Constables to do clerical work. This is rather a retrograde step as the executive Branch can ill afford these men. It is at the same time impossible to formulate any proposals for an increase till we know what is to be the future administrative machinery of all Transport and Motor Vehicles work.

(*g*) The establishment of a Detective School at Nasik has been under consideration for some years, but it must await the advent of better financial times as the measures enumerated above merit prior consideration.

Salient Features.

54. (*a*) The year has been normal throughout: we have been spared the anxieties resulting from serious political movements or industrial strife. We have however had comparatively minor instances of both as mentioned in paragraph 50. The failure of the monsoon in several districts perhaps caused more apprehension than anything else, but the late rains eased the situation a little in some districts.

(*b*) As regards crime generally, it has been already mentioned that cognizable crime reported during 1936 tallied with the figures of 1935, being thus lower than in previous years. There was a decrease in serious crime as also in the number of cases pending with the Police. Whatever effect economic conditions may have on our crime figures, I feel that the control and restraint which can be exercised by the Criminal Tribes Act are factors not to be ignored. During the last few years the working of this Act has received considerable scrutiny and revision. In some instances we have radically changed our methods in dealing with various Tribes: the yoke has been sometimes completely removed, while in other cases it has been considerably eased. The co-operation and better understanding between the Police and the Backward Class Officer's staff have also produced mutually beneficial results.

Concluding Remarks.

55. (*a*) During the year under report there were six casualties in the Imperial Service: Mr. E. E. Turner, C.S.I., died while on leave preparatory to pension while Mr. H. G. Lang, O.B.E., died very suddenly in Nasik: Messrs. M. T. O'Gorman, O.B.E., J. L. Collins, Khan Bahadur Zia-ud-din Ahmed and Khan Bahadur Zamanshah Mahbubshah retired from the Service. In the Provincial Service there was but one casualty when Mr. M. V. Nabar retired on 14th April.

(*b*) We had three recruits appointed to the Imperial Service, and no direct recruit to the Provincial Service.

" It is a matter of gratification that the Police Administration of this Division during the year under review was carried out most efficiently and crime was kept under control in spite of the circumstances arising out of the scarcity of rains in parts of Gujarath "—is the summing up of the Commissioner, Northern Division : the Commissioners of the other two Divisions have expressed similar opinions. I concur with the Commissioners that Police efficiency has been fully maintained throughout the year.

G. A. SHILLIDY,
Inspector General of Police.

APPENDIX "A".

Incidence of Crime per 1,000 of Population.

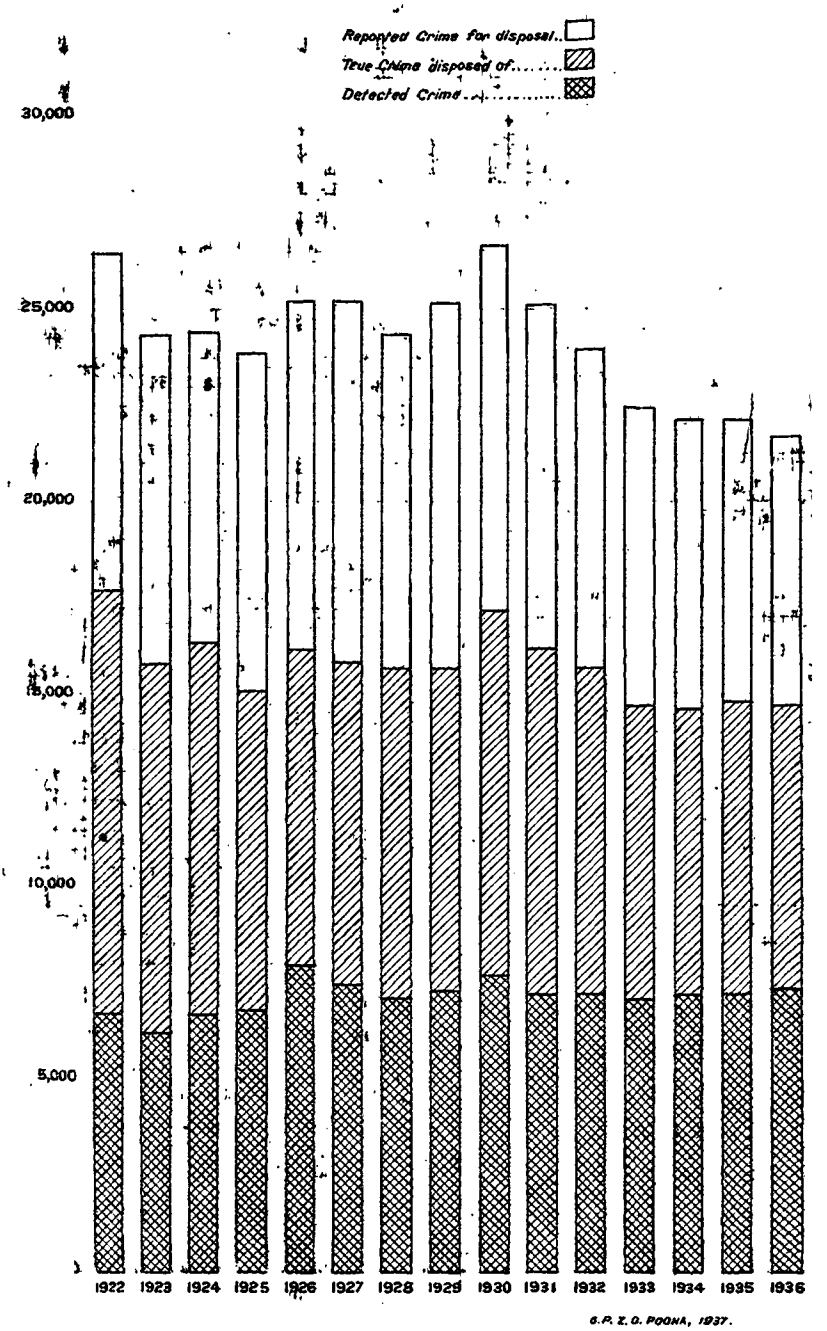
APPENDIX "A" (Referred to in paragraph 5).

Statement showing incidence by districts per 1,000 of population of cognizable crime during 1936.

District	Cognizable crime reported. Total Indian Penal Code cases (classes I to V)	Murders	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	Dacoities	Robberies	House-breakings with intent to commit an offence	Thefts (including cattle thefts)	Cases of receiving stolen property	Total serious crime	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ahmedabad	1·40	·03	·02	·01	·02	·27	·42	·05	·84	
2. Broach	1·17	·04	·02	...	·03	·30	·31	·02	·75	
3. Kaira	1·57	·05	·01	·009	·03	·44	·32	·02	·97	
4. Panch Mahals	1·23	·03	·03	·04	·06	·29	·35	·01	·64	
5. Surat	·80	·01	·005	·002	·02	·20	·24	·01	·51	
6. Thana	1·18	·02	·01	·01	·02	·32	·39	·01	·81	
7. Bombay Suburban District ...	3·98	·05	·01	...	·07	·80	1·63	·10	2·68	
8. Ahmednagar	·85	·01	·005	·02	·02	·32	·26	·01	·67	
9. East Khandesh	1·19	·01	·01	·01	·04	·47	·41	·01	·98	
10. West Khandesh	1·05	·01	·007	·02	·05	·34	·32	·009	·77	
11. Nasik	1·73	·01	·006	·006	·04	·57	·64	·01	1·30	
Total, Northern Range, including B. B. & C. I. Railway.	1·36	·02	·01	·01	·03	·38	·46	·02	·97	
12. Poona	1·31	·02	·007	·005	·02	·27	·58	·04	·96	
13. Satara	·64	·02	·003	·004	·01	·15	·23	·01	·44	
14. Sholapur	1·14	·02	·003	·007	·05	·22	·49	·009	·82	
15. Belgaum	·73	·04	·009	·0009	·01	·16	·22	·01	·48	
16. Bijapur	·62	·03	·006	·004	·01	·16	·18	·01	·43	
17. Dharwar	·78	·01	·005	·002	·01	·21	·30	·02	·57	
18. Kanara	·69	·007	·002	·007	·009	·26	·26	·009	·56	
19. Kolaba	·55	·01	·007	·001	·01	·15	·19	·006	·39	
20. Ratnagiri	·27	·004	·002	...	·004	·05	·10	·002	·17	
Total, Southern Range, including G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	·84	·02	·005	·003	·01	·18	·35	·01	·60	
Total, for the Presidency, including Railways.	1·09	·02	·008	·009	·02	·28	·40	·02	·78	

Appendix 'B' referred to in paragraph 10.

POLICE COGNIZABLE CRIME UNDER I. P.C. (CLASSES I TO V) FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FROM 1922 TO 1936.



G.P.Z.O. POONA, 1937.

APPENDIX "C" (Referred to in paragraph 20).

Details regarding persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827.

		Number of persons proceeded against, including those pending from the previous year	Number ordered to furnish security	Number who furnished security	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827	Number who went to jail in default of security	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against (excluding persons in pending cases)
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Range ...	1935	550	271	137	...	134	124	63·61
	1936	722	420	164	...	256	172	76·36
Southern Range ...	1935	1,331	889	728	...	161	202	78·74
	1936	1,075	670	515	...	155	166	73·70
Total ...	1935	1,881	1,160	865	...	295	326	74·59
	1936	1,797	1,090	679	...	411	338	74·70

APPENDIX "D" (Referred to in paragraph 28).

Statement showing the statistics regarding the Motor Vehicles for the year 1936.

District	Number of Driving Licenses		"A" Permits		"B" Permits	
	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed
Ahmedabad	321	2,926	152	278	318	489
Broach	32	178	61	40	64	59
Kaira	110	419	73	134	90	196
Panch Mahals	88	202	40	50	47	84
Surat	130	979	110	169	99	277
Thana	56	325	88	200	58	214
Bombay Suburban District ...	356	832	167	105	305	78
Ahmednagar	318	753	159	218	203	302
East Khandesh	96	748	100	360	117	440
West Khandesh	41	584	87	315	143	307
Nasik	283	848	101	328	164	388
Total, Northern Range ...	1,831	8,794	1,138	2,197	1,608	2,934
Poona	1,513	3,460	385	672	414	982
Satara	112	596	114	256	153	358
Sholapur	201	672	105	587	142	798
Belgaum	358	847	283	385	259	630
Bijapur	21	391	33	154	24	250
Dharwar	184	719	45	279	72	420
Kanara	111	376	89	151	63	230
Kolaba	48	343	77	297	77	379
Ratnagiri	41	416	141	152	66	295
Total, Southern Range ...	2,589	7,820	1,172	2,933	1,270	4,292
Grand Total ...	4,420	16,614	2,310	5,130	2,878	7,126

STATEMENT I.

STATEMENT

Statement showing statistics referring to registered

Name of Tribe.	Number on the register at the beginning of the year 1936.	Number added during the year 1936.					
		By registration.	Number of registered persons received by transfer under				
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bagdi	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bauria	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berad	349	66	...	...	...	...	66
Bhampta (Pardeshi) ...	122	5	...	1	...	...	6
Bhampta (Takari)... ...	113	4	...	...	...	...	4
Bhar	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhil	1,770	366	11	...	...	...	377
Chhapparband	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharala	1,770	315	1	4	...	...	320
Futgudi	38	14	...	...	...	...	14
Haranshikari	411	40	1	1	...	...	42
Kaikadi	145	12	1	...	...	...	13
Kammi	9	2	...	...	...	...	2
Katbu	38	16	...	...	...	...	16
Katkari	31	1	...	...	...	...	1
Koli	310	54	2	...	...	...	56
Lamani	573	44	1	...	...	...	45
Mang	458	32	...	...	...	...	32
Mang-garudi	341	35	...	...	...	...	35
Pasi	246	2	1	...	...	...	3
Ramoshi	610	73	...	...	...	...	73
Sansi	216	15	4	...	...	...	19
Tadvi	141	15	...	...	...	...	15
Thakar	42	3	...	...	...	...	3
Vanjari	55	8	...	...	...	...	8
Waddar	179	30	...	...	...	...	30
Waghri	242	74	...	...	...	...	74
Mixed gang	71	29	...	...	...	...	29
Total ...	8,318	1,255	22	6	...	...	1,283

I (referred to in paragraph 24).

members of criminal tribes for the year 1936.

Total of columns 2 and 8.	Number removed from the register since the beginning of the year 1936.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improved character.	For other reasons.	Total of columns 10 to 12.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
415	5	84	6	95	...	...	...
128	1	1	...	2	...	...	...
117	1	12	6	19	...	...	...
15	...	...	14	14	1	...	...
2,147	9	136	7	152	14	...	...
3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
2,090	23	...	24	47	4	...	...
52	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
453	8	7	20	35	2	3	...
158	3	15	10	28	11	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	...	17	...	17	...	...	...
32	1	1	...	2	...	...	...
366	7	42	1	50	1	...	...
618	2	366	3	371	1	...	...
490	6	19	...	25	...	...	...
376	4	24	15	43	...	2	...
249	1	1	227	229	12	...	...
683	8	45	...	53	...	...	...
235	4	7	4	15	...	...	...
156	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
45	1	3	...	4	...	...	...
63	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
209	5	48	...	53	...	...	...
316	10	...	2	12	...	...	...
100	1	1	1	3	...	...	...
9,601	103	830	340	1,273	46	5	...

STATEMENT

Name of Tribe.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*			Total of columns 18 and 19.	Resultant registered end of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to section 10.	Subject to section 11.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bagdi	...	...	...	...	...	14
Bauria	...	...	...	...	...	6
Berad	...	...	...	95	320	...
Bhampta (Pardeshi) ...	12	...	12	14	...	114
Bhampta (Takari) ...	4	...	4	23	1	93
Bhar	...	...	1	15	...	...
Bhil	8	...	22	174	1,972	1
Chhapparband	...	...	...	1	...	2
Dharala	6	...	10	57	1	2,032
Futgudi	...	...	...	1	...	51
Haranshikari	24	...	29	64	2	387
Kaikadi	2	...	13	41	3	114
Kammi	...	...	...	...	...	11
Katbu	...	...	...	17	...	37
Katkari	...	...	...	2	20	10
Koli	1	...	2	52	314	...
Lamani	1	...	2	373	245	...
Mang	4	...	4	29	2	459
Mang-garudi	3	...	5	48	...	328
Pasi	...	...	12	241	8	...
Ramoshi	5	...	5	58	1	624
Sansi	38	...	38	53	10	172
Tadvi	1	...	1	2	154	...
Thakar	1	...	1	5	31	9
Vanjari	...	...	...	1	...	62
Waddar	2	...	2	55	153	1
Waghri	...	...	...	12	...	304
Mixed gang	...	...	...	3	40	57
Total ...	112	...	163	1,486	3,277	4,888

I—*continued.*

population at the year 1936.				Number in jail on the last day of the year 1936.		
Total of columns 21 and 22.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year 1936.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year 1936.	Number apprehended during the year 1936.	For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under the C.T. Act.	For other offences.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
14	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	1	...	1	...
320	...	9	6	6	1	...
114	...	76	20	2	16	...
94	2	17	1	5	3	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,973	11	40	5	90	5	8
2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,033	1	19	27	17	8	...
51	...	3	...	5	1	...
389	3	38	17	17	5	...
117	4	10	2	7	2	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	...	6	...	5	...	...
30	...	1	...	1	...	...
314	4	4	...	17	...	...
245	1	4	...	11	1	3
461	2	6	3	9	4	...
328	36	17	...	7	1	...
8	...	...	7	...	5	2
625	3	3	2	14	...	1
182	1	44	18	10	7	...
154	4	...	2	8	1	1
40	...	1	...	4	...	...
62	2	...	...	...	...	...
154	3	11	2	13	1	...
304	3	2	7	6	4	...
97	4	...	1	3	...	...
8,165	84	317	121	257	66	15

STATEMENT

Showing statistics referring to registered

Name of District.	Number on the register at the beginning of the year 1936.	Number added during the year 1936.					
		By registration.	Number of registered persons received by transfer under				Total of columns 3 to 7.
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahmedabad	190	39	1	...	...	...	40
Kaira	2,007	389	...	4	...	...	393
Thana	89	22	...	...	...	...	22
Ahmednagar	520	45	...	1	...	...	46
East Khandesh	917	78	7	1	...	...	86
West Khandesh	781	247	5	...	...	...	252
Nasik	629	95	5	...	...	...	100
Poona	284	31	1	...	...	...	32
Satara	1,070	106	...	...	...	...	106
Sholapur	365	36	1	...	...	...	37
Belgaum	179	40	...	...	...	...	40
Bijapur	567	49	...	...	...	...	49
Dharwar	445	74	1	...	...	...	75
Kanara	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	46	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bombay Suburban District ...	220	4	1	...	...	...	5
Total ...	8,318	1,255	22	6	...	...	1,283

I-A (referred to in paragraph 24.)

members of criminal tribes for the year 1936.

Total of columns 2 and 8.	Number removed from the register since the beginning of the year 1936.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improved character.	For other reasons.	Total of columns 10 to 12.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
230	4	...	4	8	...	...	...
2,400	32	...	26	58	4	...	...
111	1	1	1	3	...	...	...
566	8	9	...	17	1	...	...
1,003	3	34	49	86	...	...	...
1,033	5	116	21	142	4	1	...
729	9	59	...	68	2	...	...
316	4	10	28	42	6	4	...
1,176	13	67	...	80	...	...	...
402	5	2	...	7	...	...	...
219	3	7	4	14	3	...	...
616	1	442	10	453	1	...	...
520	12	82	5	99	12	...	...
9	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
225	2	1	192	195	13	...	...
9,601	103	830	340	1,273	46	5	...

STATEMENT

Name of District.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*			Total of columns 13 and 19.	Resultant registered the end of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to section 10.	Subject to section 11.
1/	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ahmedabad	34	...	34	42	31	157
Kaira	6	...	10	68	...	2,332
Thana	...	...	...	3	54	54
Ahmednagar	13	...	14	31	331	204
East Khandesh	2	...	2	88	697	218
West Khandesh	6	...	11	153	798	82
Nasik	5	...	7	75	602	52
Poona	2	...	12	54	32	230
Satara	8	...	8	88	...	1,088
Sholapur	29	...	29	36	66	300
Belgaum	...	...	3	17	165	37
Bijapur	...	...	1	454	113	49
Dharwar	7	...	19	118	380	22
Kanara	...	...	...	1	...	8
Kolaba	...	...	...	...	...	46
Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	13	208	8	9
Total ...	112	...	163	1,436	3,277	4,888

I-A—*continued.*

population at year 1936.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year 1936.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year 1936.	Number apprehended during the year 1936.	Number in jail on the last day of the year 1936.		
Total of columns 21 and 22.				For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under the C. T. Act.	For other offences.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
188	...	45	17	10	7	...
2,332	4	21	34	22	12	...
108	1	4	...	6	2	...
535	4	81	21	36	19	2
915	27	11	6	20	6	2
880	15	24	2	44	1	5
654	7	25	1	28	...	...
262	18	22	...	10	3	...
1,088	4	11	5	25	4	1
366	1	40	26	18	4	1
202	...	2	2	9	...	...
162	1	10	...	9	1	1
402	2	17	...	18	2	1
8	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	...	...	...	1	...	...
17	...	4	7	1	5	2
8,165	84	317	121	257	66	15

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of members

Name of Tribe.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bagdi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bauria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berad	...	...	8	77	1	15	...	10
Bhampta Pardeshi ...	...	...	7	6	2	2	...	...
Bhampta (Takari) ...	...	1	7	3	...	7	...	...
Bhil	...	...	70	169	8	36	5	18
Chhapparband	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Dharala	...	...	19	81	14	107	2	33
Futgudi	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...
Haranshikari	...	...	22	19	2	1	...	...
Kaikadi	...	...	17	14	4	2	...	1
Kammi	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Katbu	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Katkari	...	...	1	11	2	3	...	...
Koli	...	...	4	60	1	31	...	14
Lamani	...	...	13	44	1	...	3	5
Mang	...	...	7	20	...	7	...	9
Mang-garudi	...	...	27	36	12	8	5	4
Pasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ramoshi	...	...	9	22	...	4	...	7
Sansi	...	...	16	8	...	4	...	...
Tadvi	...	...	5	15	1	15	...	...
Thakar	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...
Vanjari	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...
Waddar	...	...	9	36	...	3	...	...
Waghri	...	2	9	25	5	6	...	...
Mixed gangs	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	3	262	666	54	255	17	101

II (referred to in paragraph 24).

of the criminal tribes for the year 1936.

Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under the C. T. Act.					General Total of Columns 2 to 16.	Application of Section 23, C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total of Columns 12 to 14.	Section 21.		Persons liable for enhanced punishment.	Persons actually punished.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
...	8	5	8	...	8	...	127	...	...	
...	...	25	2	...	27	...	44	...	...	
2	...	24	...	1	25	...	45	1	...	
1	21	11	76	1	88	1	417	7	3	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	
...	1	59	62	1	122	...	379	4	4	
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	15	...	...	
1	8	28	16	1	45	...	98	1	...	
...	...	29	4	2	35	...	73	4	1	
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	18	...	...	
...	4	3	22	...	25	...	139	...	...	
3	3	1	7	...	8	...	80	1	1	
4	14	2	8	...	10	3	74	1	...	
...	3	11	2	...	13	...	108	...	...	
...	...	...	5	...	5	...	7	...	...	
2	4	5	13	...	18	...	66	2	...	
...	2	7	3	1	11	...	41	...	...	
...	10	..	10	...	10	...	56	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	15	...	...	
7	6	8	4	1	13	...	74	3	2	
...	...	15	8	...	23	...	70	1	1	
2	...	1	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	
22	84	237	253	8	498	4	1,966	25	12	

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of members

Name of District.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I.P.C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	...
Kaira	...	2	28	106	19	113	2	33
Thana	...	...	14	13	3	2	...	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	1	2	15	...	...
East Khandesh	...	...	29	89	2	19	...	4
West Khandesh... ...	...	...	48	66	4	10	2	8
Nasik	...	...	12	127	3	50	7	29
Poona	...	...	12	24	5	2	1	...
Satara	...	1	17	43	...	11	...	11
Sholapur	...	...	27	47	10	1	...	1
Belgaum	...	...	15	33	5	17	...	3
Bijapur	...	...	5	12	...	1	...	5
Dharwar	...	...	41	101	1	14	3	7
Bombay Suburban District .	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...
B. B. & C. I. Rly. ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	3	262	666	54	255	17	101

II-A (referred to in paragraph 24).

of the criminal tribes for the year 1936.

Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under the C. T. Act.					General Total of Columns 2 to 16.	Application of Section 23, C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total of Columns 12 to 14.	Section 21.		Persons liable for enhanced punishment.	Persons actually punished.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	6	2	...	8	...	20	...	...	
...	1	71	70	1	142	...	446	5	5	
...	...	5	3	....	8	....	40	...	...	
...	...	16	15	...	31	...	49	...	...	
1	18	5	39	...	44	...	206	2	...	
...	7	11	28	2	41	1	187	2	1	
2	8	...	37	...	37	...	275	2	1	
...	...	15	1	...	16	...	60	1	1	
7	22	7	21	...	28	3	143	4	...	
1	16	53	17	3	73	...	176	1	1	
...	1	...	3	...	3	...	77	...	...	
8	2	11	6	...	17	...	50	...	...	
3	9	35	7	2	44	...	223	7	3	
...	...	2	4	...	6	...	11	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	
22	84	237	253	8	498	4	1,966	25	12	

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1936 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	1	...	1	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable Criminal conspiracy.	...	1	...	1	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	12	41	...	53	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps.	4	3	...	7	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	3	4	...	7	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	1	1	...	2	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	2	3	...	5	...
8	213, 216, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	23	66	...	89	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting, or unlawful assembly.	144	350	4	490	11
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	5	27	...	32	...
10A	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	7	17	...	24	1
		Total ...	201	514	4	711	12
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	154	397	...	551	4
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	10	23	...	33	4
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	73	127	...	200	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	26	64	1	89	11
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	4	14	...	18	2
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	14	119	...	133	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	29	265	...	294	1
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	265	742	2	1,005	5
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	6	27	...	33	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	184	842	4	1,022	30
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	46	118	1	163	3
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	7	5	...	12	...
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	50	131	...	181	3
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	45	152	2	195	10
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	76	228	1	303	1
		Total ...	989	3,254	11	4,232	74

PART I.

Bombay Presidency (including Railways).

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	25	18	1	1	20	2	2	22	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	5	...	1	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
...1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
5	11	58	2	10	70	17	14	87	...	3	...	...	1
171	146	118	28	16	166	140	33	306	...	...	18	23	73
5	6	20	1	...	21	26	9	47	...	...	...	...	...
9	2	5	2	5	12	7	3	19	...	...	1	2	1
201	197	230	35	33	302	195	62	497	...	3	14	29	76
54	187	126	65	112	303	1	1	304	2	1	...	4	3
6	6	9	6	2	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	2	2
24	51	103	11	9	123	2	...	125	...	2	...	1	25
19	28	20	5	5	31	4	...	35	...	1	...	1	33
7	...	6	1	2	9	3	3	12	...	...	1	...	...
24	10	46	2	50	98	3	...	101	...	1	...	1	4
31	26	213	6	6	225	26	21	251	8	3	...	5	1
311	233	358	41	53	454	210	64	664	...	4	191	12	52
13	5	5	2	8	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	1	...
412	213	273	34	55	366	195	53	561	5	...	271	6	74
55	33	51	7	9	68	46	9	114	...	5	...	1	11
3	3	4	...	2	6	26	3	32	...	...	1	...	1
29	41	96	5	7	108	40	21	148	...	...	1	3	13
35	27	97	18	8	125	112	36	237	...	...	3	4	6
86	72	116	19	9	145	20	11	165	...	...	19	5	6
1,109	935	1,528	222	337	2,093	688	222	2,781	15	17	487	46	189

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	54	155	1	208	13
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	126	486	6	606	26
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	60	317	10	367	11
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	21	82	1	102	3
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made Preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	684	4,814	23	5,475	152
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	1	...	1	...
		Total ...	945	5,855	41	6,759	235
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	46	180	8	218	8
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	41	208	1	248	2
		Total ...	87	388	9	466	10
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft {of cattle	104	568	13	659	19
		{ordinary	708	6,285	952	6,041	162
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	134	536	13	657	9
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	80	359	1	438	...
3	419, 420 ...	Cheating	127	369	5	491	11
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	78	308	35	346	6
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	1	9	4	6	...
		Total ...	1,232	8,429	1,023	8,638	207
		Total of Classes I to V ...	*3,454	18,440	1,088	20,806	588

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of classes I to Column 10 of classes I to V *plus* offences against religion from class VI of Statement A.

For 1935 ...	3,247	
Northern Range ...	+120	undetected cases of previous years retaken for investigation.
Southern Range ...	+ 87	" " " " "
Total ...	+207	cases.
i.e.	3,454	cases.

PART I—*continued.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*e*)
14	64	42	8	67	118	10	...	128	...	...	...	1	1
106	135	130	27	149	312	39	12	351	...	3	...	12	29
72	58	29	14	183	236	29	5	265	...	...	...	2	14
42	10	23	12	12	48	37	9	85	...	...	1	4	6
355	675	1,170	108	3,012	4,313	351	76	4,664	...	3	73	18	44
...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
589	942	1,395	169	3,423	5,028	468	102	5,496	...	6	74	37	94
115	37	49	7	2	66	368	57	434	...	...	57	2	12
62	41	122	12	9	144	35	18	179	...	...	17	4	8
177	78	171	19	11	210	403	75	613	...	...	74	6	20
77	82	351	26	103	493	84	88	577	...	1	1	4	5
602	709	2,718	163	1,676	5,509	639	304	6,148	1	10	1	20	44
90	154	307	13	78	411	333	102	744	2	4	2	7	8
26	36	356	13	3	373	85	33	458	1	3	...	2	4
93	112	182	26	64	277	278	45	555	2	1	23	14	2
151	69	85	11	24	155	1,960	311	2,115	...	...	75	5	15
1	1	2	...	2	3	5	2	13	...	...	...	...	...
1,040	1,163	4,001	252	1,950	7,226	3,384	885	10,610	6	19	107	54	73
3,116	3,315	7,320	697	5,754	14,859	5,138	1,296	19,997	21	45	756	172	451

V *plus* offences against roligion from class VI of Statement A, Part I, for 1936 :—
Part I—

J. C. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT AA—

Return of Cognizable Crime not specified in Statement A—Part I—

Serial Nos.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified in Statement A—Part I.*					
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 of I. P. C., Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	34	200	9	225	...
2	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	537	6,815	...	7,352	1
3	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	168	604	...	772	...
		Total ...	*739	7,619	9	8,349	1

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of class VI, Column 10 of class VI exclusive of offences against religion of Statement A, Part I—

For 1936	...	637
Northern Range...	+65	undetected cases of previous years retaken for investigation
Southern Range...	+37	" " " " "
Total	... +102	cases.
i.e.		739 cases.

PART I.

for the year 1936 for the Bombay Presidency (including Railways).

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases. Convicted.	True Cases. Discharged or acquitted.	True Cases. Not detected or apprehended.	True Cases. Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks. Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Remarks. Transferred.	Remarks. Compounded.	Remarks. Withdrawn.	Remarks. Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
41	39	131	4	10	154	20	7	174	...	...	...	2	3
118	577	6,428	105	114	6,647	5,312	4,755	11,959	3	6	4	48	7
46	68	544	2	111	657	353	329	1,010	1	...	...	22	...
205	684	7,103	111	235	7,458	5,685	5,091	13,143	4	6	4	72	10

exclusive of offences against religion of Statement A, Part I, for 1935:—

J. C. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1936 for the Bombay

Serial No.	Law	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	.....	1	...	...	1	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	.....	8	...	...	8	6
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 135, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin.	12	74	5	...	30	22
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	4	3	...	1	5	2
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	3	4	...	...	5	4
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	1	2	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender.	3	4	...	2	3	1
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	24	74	3	...	85	73
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	705	1,951	62	...	1,566	760
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	4	33	5	...	27	20
10A	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion.	12	16	4	...	22	8
		Total ...	768	2,170	79	3	1,752	896
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	276	583	23	2	492	233
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	8	29	2	...	30	9
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	154	288	8	1	251	161
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	20	55	6	...	38	22
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	1	19	10	...	10	7
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	8	68	3	...	65	52
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	25	243	4	...	231	213
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	522	1,214	44	...	1,204	608
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	7	24	2	...	20	6

PART II.

Presidency (including Railways).

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
2	...	...	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	51	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	1	9	22	14	7	...	...	1	1	2	...	...
806	...	987	974	174	625	6	...	35	85	293	...	...
7	...	5	164	37	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	2	34	18	16	...	...	...	1	11	...	...
856	2	1,062	1,207	251	738	6	...	36	87	218	...	...
269	5	327	2	2	...	9	1	5	...	8	...	...
21	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
90	...	144	2	...	1	1	1	36	...	1	...	...
16	...	30	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
13	...	8	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
18	...	21	31	27	3	11	...	1	...	3	...	...
596	4	456	493	119	320	2	...	30	339	26	...	...
14	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1		3	4	5	6	7	8.	9
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.						
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	288	1,055	31	1	984	377
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	89	140	20	9	126	92
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	12	14	...	...	14	6
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	91	239	2	...	239	169
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	40	163	4	...	153	113
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	84	215	3	...	220	118
		Total ...	1,625	4,339	162	13	4,082	2,176
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	163	585	63	3	356	172
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	150	466	24	9	403	234
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	40	106	17	2	96	38
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	35	70	10	....	79	30
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	601	2,632	126	5	2,437	1,700
30	311, 400 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	.....	7	...	...	7	6
		Total ...	989	3,866	240	19	3,378	2,180

PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognisable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
607	6	300	414	75	276	8	...	19	395	13	...	...
34	...	72	150	18	97	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
8	...	11	86	3	61	...	...	1	5	...	...	...
70	...	70	52	20	25	1	...	8	1	5	...	...
45	...	39	236	66	125	...	...	2	3	8	...	...
102	1	71	23	12	10	...	...	5	18	4	...	...
1,906	16	1,563	1,503	345	923	34	2	108	762	77	...	...
184	12	323	67	...	46	3	...	...	...	10	2	...
169	8	167	142	17	108	2	3	8	...	19	...	...
58	1	29	105	10	71	...	...	2	2	2	...	...
49	...	13	52	15	26	...	...	3	1	6	...	...
737	5	651	888	136	598	2	2	10	144	52	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1,193	26	1,183	1,254	178	849	7	5	23	147	89	4	...

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	99	262	4	...	286	110
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	38	202	...	...	187	127
		Total ...	137	464	4	...	473	237
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { Of cattle ...	121	623	12	...	626	488
		Theft { Ordinary ...	641	4,673	72	3	4,496	3,733
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	96	463	12	1	402	337
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	97	542	3	...	581	481
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	133	411	13	...	377	229
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	128	384	10	...	377	149
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	1	4	...	...	2	2
		Total ...	1,217	7,100	122	4	6,863	5,419
		Total of Classes I to V ...	*4,736	17,939	607	39	16,548	10,908

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of classes I to Column 12 of classes I to V *plus* offences against religion from class VI of Statement A

4,639 persons

Northern Range ... +107 Do. (−1 erroneously shown last year has been omitted

Southern Range ... − 10 Do. erroneously shown last year have been omitted.

Total ... + 97 Do.

i.e. 4,736 Do.

PART II—*concluded.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
176	...	69	997	113	771	...	...	2	98	9	...	...
60	...	48	86	27	58	...	...	5	21	7	...	...
236	...	117	1,083	140	829	...	...	7	119	16	...	...
140	7	101	103	39	47	2	...	1	1	25	...	...
763	9	732	1,418	542	661	6	1	4	2	86	...	...
65	2	141	418	102	261	3	...	...	2	7	...	...
100	1	51	177	57	108	...	2	2	...	1	...	...
148	3	151	530	67	403	2	...	1	36	22	...	...
228	3	120	5,223	686	4,056	1	...	4	155	8	...	...
...	...	3	8	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,444	25	1,299	7,877	1,495	5,540	14	3	12	196	99	...	...
5,540	69	5,224	12,924	2,409	8,879	61	10	186	1,311	499	4	...

V *plus* offences against religion from class VI of Statement A, Part II, for 1935 :—
Part II for 1935 :—
+ 108 concerned in undetected cases of previous years retaken for investigation).

J. C. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT AA—

Return of Cognizable Crime not specified in Statement A—Part II—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified in Statement A, Part II.*						
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 of I. P. C., Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	30	184	3	...	172	146
2	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	592	8,054	34	3	7,901	7,572
3	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911) ...	75	570	5	1	586	552
		Total ...	*697	8,808	42	4	8,659	8,270

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of class VI Column 12 of class VI (exclusive of item No. 39—offences against religion) of Statement A

672 persons

Northern Range ...	+13	Do.	(−3 erroneously shown last year have been omitted,
Southern Range ...	+12	Do.	(−1 erroneously shown last year has been omitted,
Total ...	+25	Do.	
i.e.	697	Do.	

PART II.

for the year 1936 for the Bombay Presidency (including Railways).

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Remarks						
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
26	1	36	31	7	22	...	...	3	...	2	...	...
329	...	701	7,066	5,789	1,191	2	3	2	6	53	...	...
34	31	48	370	334	28	5	...	...	...	22	...	...
389	32	785	7,467	6,130	1,241	7	3	5	6	77	...	...

exclusive of item No. 39—offences against religion) of Statement A, Part II, for 1935 :—

Part II, for 1935 :—

+16 concerned in undetected cases of previous years retaken for investigation).

+13 concerned in undetected cases of previous years retaken for investigation).

J. C. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1936 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year:	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sections of I. P. Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State.	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	135	626	761	14
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	5	19	24	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	58	164	222	4
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	11	61	72	2
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	44	45	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	3	24	27	2
10	143, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	41	810	851	1
		Total ...	254	1,748	2,002	24

PART I.

Bombay Presidency (including Railways).

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					Committed to Sessions.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
255	167	245	80	.....	.....	2	.....
2	4	14	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	38	105	61	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	28	21	.....	.....	.....	
1	2	41	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	18	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	57	735	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
286	304	1,171	214	.....	.....	2	3

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1	3	4	.....
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	.....	1	1	.....
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	2	2	1
		Total ...	1	6	7	1
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*				
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	11	35	46	8
		Total ...	11	35	46	8
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	1	48	49	1
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	150	1,727	1,877	275
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	108	108	23
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	1,100	11,086	12,186	1,182
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	1	1	.....
		Total ...	1,251	12,970	14,221	1,481
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	36	206	242	47
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	30	252	282	46
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	161	2,159	2,320	337
		Total ...	237	2,617	2,844	430
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
22	295-A, 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	2	3	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	6	6	.....
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	179	1,156	1,335	316
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	74	337	411	79

PART I—*continued.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					Committed to Sessions.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	21	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	21	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9	37	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
698	647	137	130	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	13	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,997	3,599	1,197	1,281	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,672	4,268	1,382	1,418	.....	.....	1	.....
60	86	21	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	121	33	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
578	1,054	152	199	.....	.....	.....	.....
690	1,261	206	257	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
426	421	74	198	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	145	34	60	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified —above*—contd.					
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	353	3,766	4,119	609
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	9	669	678	.....
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	1	3	4	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	74	630	704	65
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	22	20	42	2
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	27	153	180	8
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	90	433	523	28
		Total ...	830	7,175	8,005	1,007
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.		2,758	81,492	84,250	274
		Total ...	2,758	81,492	84,250	274
		Grand Total ...	*5,332	106,043	111,375	3,225

* Explanation of difference between column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for

Column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 1935	...	5,439	cases.
Northern Range	...	−64	cases—difference not explained.
Southern Range	...	−43	Do. do.
Total	...	−107	cases.
		i.e. 5,332	cases.

PART I—*concluded.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					Committed to Sessions.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,460	1,350	333	367	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	44	601	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
136	220	213	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	3	22	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	61	42	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	219	98	89	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,240	2,466	1,421	871	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,248	3,164	73,122	3,442	.....	.....	1	.....
4,248	3,164	73,122	3,442	.....	.....	1	.....
13,140	11,488	77,305	6,214	.....	.....	4	3

1935, and column 4 of this statement:—

J. C. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1936 for

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Sections of I. P. Code.			
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	.....	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*			
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	152	667	57
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	6	24	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	69	149	23
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	29	85	6
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	45	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks ...	6	26	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	174	2,314	263
		Total ...	437	3,310	349
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1	3	2
12	379 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	1	...
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	3	...
		Total ...	1	7	2
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	35	84	...
		Total ...	35	84	...

PART II.

the Bombay Presidency (including Railways).

Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and Persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS			Committed to Sessions.
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14(b)	14 (c)	15
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
12	864	44	329	299	41·29	77	115	1	...	.....
.....	30	1	8	16	66·66	3	2	...	...	.....
3	238	2	52	110	63·37	67	7	...	...	.....
.....	120	...	34	44	48·35	27	2	...	...	13
.....	46	...	2	42	91·11	1	1	...	...	.....
.....	32	1	23	4	15·38	2	2	...	...	.....
7	2,744	11	286	2,259	87·66	180	58	...	1	.....
22	4,074	59	734	2,774	75·81	307	187	1	1	13
.....	6	...	2	2	40·00	2	...	...	...	.....
.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	10	1	5	2	22·22	2	...	...	...	.....
1	118	12	69	11	13·09	26	4	...	...	.....
1	118	12	69	11	13·09	22	4	...	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	3	48	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	402	3,487	15
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	39	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	2,964	26,510	122
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	1	...
		Total ...	3,389	30,078	137
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	78	286	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property	60	373	7
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	509	5,308	26
		Total ...	647	5,967	33
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
22	295-A, 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	5	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	9	3
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	403	2,569	13
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	186	717	3
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	902	7,696	74
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	9	657	31
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	1	3	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	245	1,480	9
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	37	79	1
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	138	570	6
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	90	426	3
		Total ...	2,012	14,211	143
		Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.	3,204	84,409	2,744
		Total ...	3,204	84,409	2,744
		Grand Total ...	*9,725	133,066	3,403

* Explanation of difference between columns 7 and 13 of Statement B

11,110 persons—Total of figures in columns

Northern Range — 1,232 Do. Difference not explained.

Southern Range — 153 Do. do.

Total ... — 1,385 persons.

i.e. 9,725 persons.

PART II—*concluded.*

Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED. Acquitted or discharged.	PERSONS TRIED. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	REMARKS. Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	REMARKS. Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	REMARKS. Committed to Sessions.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)	15
.....	51	1	11	37	77·08	2	...	...	...	.....
23	3,881	554	1,930	252	7·19	296	849	...	3	.....
.....	39	...	17	5	15·62	...	10	...	...	.....
119	29,497	4,127	13,074	2,503	9·77	3,596	6,197	...	20	.....
.....	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	.....
142	33,462	4,682	15,032	2,798	9·26	3,894	7,056	...	23	.....
3	361	50	180	26	9·09	45	60	...	3	.....
16	424	36	267	45	11·84	38	38	...	...	.....
28	5,815	412	3,627	424	7·94	634	719	...	5	.....
47	6,600	497	4,074	495	8·25	717	817	...	8	.....
.....	6	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	.....
.....	12	2	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	.....
48	2,937	427	1,214	142	5·49	469	685	...	6	.....
6	900	114	387	44	6·11	225	130	...	...	.....
65	8,607	1,208	3,844	637	8·32	868	2,050	...	43	.....
.....	697	...	50	601	87·35	29	17	...	...	.....
.....	4	...	...	4	100	...	...	...	...	.....
.....	1,734	618	500	407	27·33	209	...	...	1	.....
.....	117	3	10	81	101·25	18	5	...	...	.....
.....	714	28	287	172	29·26	155	72	...	...	.....
2	517	36	242	100	23·31	84	55	...	...	.....
121	16,245	2,437	6,538	2,188	15·24	2,068	3,014	...	50	.....
809	89,548	1,029	7,093	76,048	87·25	3,126	2,252	...	20	.....
809	89,548	1,029	7,093	76,048	87·25	3,126	2,252	...	20	.....
1,142	150,057	8,717	33,545	84,316	59·59	10,136	13,330	1	102	13

—Part II, for the year 1935 and column 4 of this Statement:—
7 and 13 of Statement B—Part II for 1935.

J. C. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered for the Bombay Presidency including Railways, for the year 1936.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	3,065	1,546	50·44	3,99,517	82,885	27·05
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	291	...	.....	20,036	...
(c) Other thefts	5,295	3,215	60·71	2,35,144	1,17,921	50·97
2. Robbery—						
(a) Dacoity	88	42	47·72	50,518	2,246	9·32
(b) Other Robbery	256	129	50·39	25,319	5,456	29·43
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	283	208	73·49	35,203	15,397	69·10
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	41	14	34·14	28,398	4,818	26·37
Total ...	9,028	5,445	60·31	7,74,099	2,48,759	44·10
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
5. Extortion	7	4	57·14	270	23	8·51
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	17	13	76·47	1,865	1,174	62·94
Total ...	24	17	70·83	2,135	1,197	56·06

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7. Percentage.
Rs. 1,15,841	Rs. 77,761	67·12

(2) Rs. 21,379 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 42,489 worth of property was recovered by the District and Railway Police during the year out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective Districts and Railways.

(4) Value of property reported as stolen in 1936 in 618 cases out of the number pending at the beginning of the year 1936 is Rs. 89,288.

(5) Value of property reported as stolen in 1936 in 1,491 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 2,18,875.

(6) Value of property recovered in 1936 in 978 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 59,678.

J. C. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police of the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Police Prosecutors.	Number of Police Inspectors.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6a
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	2	1	4	5
	2. Broach	...	1	...	...	2	2
	3. Kaira	...	1	...	2	4	3
	4. Panch Mahals	...	1	...	...	2	2
	5. Surat	...	1	...	...	2	3
	6. Thana	...	1	...	2	2	2
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	1	...	...	2	2
	8. Ahmednagar	...	1	...	...	2	2
	9. East Khandesh	...	1	...	1	3	3
	10. West Khandesh	...	1	...	...	2	2
	11. Nasik	...	1	1	1	3	3
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	1	...	...	2	5
	Total N. R. ...	...	12	3	7	30	34
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	1	2	1	3	5
	14. Satara	...	1	1	...	2	3
	15. Sholapur	...	1	...	1	2	4
	16. Belgaum	...	1	...	1	3	3
	17. Bijapur	...	1	...	...	2	3
	18. Dharwar	...	1	...	1	3	3
	19. Kanara	...	1	...	...	2	3
	20. Kolaba	...	1	...	...	2	3
	21. Ratnagiri	...	1	...	...	1	3
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	1	...	1	4	6
	Total S. R. ...	...	10	3	5	24	36

D.

Presidency (including Railways) for the year 1936.

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
38	4	340	...	5	1,212	...	25	1,637
11	...	101	...	...	388	...	...	505
27	...	207	...	...	740	...	...	984
11	...	109	...	...	451	...	...	576
15	...	135	...	2	585	...	8	751
20	...	184	...	...	509	...	...	720
14	1	114	...	...	315	...	...	449
25	1	164	...	...	616	...	...	811
32	...	215	...	...	699	...	...	954
21	...	161	...	...	537	...	...	724
34	1	225	...	...	828	...	...	1,097
18	2	146	...	...	396	...	...	570
266	9	2,101	...	7	7,276	...	33	9,778
40	18	331	...	1	1,145	...	6	1,603
30	...	201	...	...	678	...	...	916
24	2	188	...	...	747	...	...	969
26	1	155	...	...	573	...	...	763
22	...	166	...	...	534	...	...	738
35	...	199	...	...	776	...	...	1,018
15	...	144	...	...	400	...	...	565
13	...	101	...	...	342	...	...	462
14	...	132	...	...	438	...	...	584
24	11	177	...	...	588	...	...	812
243	32	1,844	...	1	6,216	...	6	8,420

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
	1	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	...	...	3,879
	2. Broach	...	...	...	1,582
	3. Kaira	...	...	...	1,617
	4. Panch Mahals	...	...	...	1,616
	5. Surat	...	...	...	1,695
	6. Thana	...	...	...	3,515
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	164
	8. Ahmednagar	...	...	...	6,646
	9. East Khandesh	...	...	...	4,598
	10. West Khandesh	...	...	...	6,320
	11. Nasik	...	...	...	5,922
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	1,278·62
	Total N. R. ...	...	...	...	36,554 sq. miles 1,278·62 Ry. miles
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	...	...	5,347
	14. Satara	...	...	...	4,801
	15. Sholapur	...	...	...	4,572
	16. Belgaum	...	...	...	4,497
	17. Bijapur	...	...	...	5,670
	18. Dharwar	...	...	...	4,582
	19. Kanara	...	...	...	3,965
	20. Kolaba	...	...	...	2,212
	21. Ratnagiri	...	...	...	4,069
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	...	...	1,906·85
	Total S. R. ...	...	...	...	39,805 sq. miles 1,906·85 Ry. miles.

D—*continued.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated. *i.e.*, column 7 *minus* column 20 of Statements A and AA, Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
999,768	395,734	20	13	2·36	610	2,626	1·60
334,170	68,806	9	11	3·13	661	709	1·40
741,650	149,135	17	13	1·64	753	1,494	1·51
464,526	54,758	8	13	2·81	789	685	1·10
693,613	98,936	10	9	2·25	924	1,057	1·40
836,625	119,001	16	27	4·88	1,161	1,504	2·08
179,524	70,377	6	7	0·36	399	756	1·68
988,206	96,660	17	16	8·19	1,218	1,017	1·25
1,206,035	168,854	25	20	4·81	1,264	1,512	1·58
771,794	76,856	14	22	7·24	1,066	925	1·27
1,000,048	156,408	29	21	5·39	911	2,136	1·94
.....	.....	11	11	2·24	.....	778	1·36
8,205,959	1,457,525	182	188	3·97 Sq. miles. 2·24 Railway miles.	839	15,149	1·54
1,169,798	256,003	25	33	3·33	729	1,868	1·17
1,179,712	112,306	20	17	5·33	1,271	813	0·88
877,520	135,632	16	15	4·71	905	1,816	1·87
1,076,701	104,589	18	14	5·89	1,411	1,020	1·33
869,220	101,194	16	22	7·78	1,193	854	1·17
1,102,677	217,165	25	17	4·50	1,083	1,250	1·22
417,835	36,377	12	16	7·01	739	282	0·49
628,721	45,353	10	14	4·78	1,361	480	1·03
1,302,527	77,247	12	14	6·96	2,230	387	0·66
.....	.....	13	22	2·34	.....	1,217	1·49
8,624,711	1,085,866	167	184	5·23 sq. miles. 2·34 Ry. miles.	1,024	10,007	1·17

STATEMENT

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Police Prosecutors.	Number of Police Inspectors.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6a
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...	....
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	1	2	...	...	...	12
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	...	1	5	1	2	6
	Total ...	4	4	5	1	2	18
	Grand Total ...	*4	*26	*11	*13	56	88
Temporary and additional Police.	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thana	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...
	East Khandesh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	West Khandesh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasik	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Satara	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolaba	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the are employed being explained in the text of the Report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 54 officers serving in the Presidency proper; besides Gujerat States Agency, 1 in Aden, 19 on leave, deputation, etc., and 13 permanent vacancies strength of Gazetted Officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, *viz.* Cadres has declined from 115 in 1935 to 108 in 1936, due to the following variations:—

−11 posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police (1 abolished and 10 reduced from the

+4 posts of I. P. Officers (1 Superintendent of Police and 3 Assistant Superintendents

† There has been a net decrease of 60 units in the sanctioned strength of Police Officers of the text of the Report (Paragraph 30, Statement D, Strength of Police).

D—*continued.*

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
27	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	60
2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	25
29	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	89
538	43	3,969	...	8	13,492	...	39	†18,287
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	6
...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	5
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	6
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	4
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	10
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
1	...	53	...	...	19	...	...	73

sanctioned force but should be added at the end of the statement, the purpose for which they

these, there are 10 officers serving in Sind, 5 in Bombay City, 6 in the Western India States and amongst District and Assistant Superintendents of Police, which make up the total sanctioned 108, for the Bombay Presidency as a whole. The total sanctioned strength of the I. P. and B. P.

B. P. Cadre on the Separation of Sind).

of Police).

and below the rank of Inspectors and men over that of last year. This decrease is explained in

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
	1	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Administrative Officers	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	...
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	94,13,645	3,031	*94,15,676	76,359 sq. miles 3,185·47 Ry. miles
Temporary and additional Police.	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...
	Broach	...	...	...	...
	Kaira	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...
	Surat	...	...	...	...
	Thana	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...
	East Khandesh	...	...	...	...
	West Khandesh	...	...	...	...
	Nasik	...	...	...	...
	Poona	...	...	...	...
	Satara	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum	...	...	...	...
	Bijapur	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...
	Kanara	...	...	...	...
	Kolaba	...	...	...	...
	Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...

*This figure represents the cost for the financial year 1936-37 and is exclusive of Rs. 4,35,519

D—*concluded.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, *i.e.*, column 7 *minus* column 10 of Statements A and AA, Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	23	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,830,670	2,543,391	349	372	4·51 Sq. miles. 2·30 Rly. miles	920	25,166	1·37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

on account of the Scriptory Staff.

J. C. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal
(including Railways)

Range.	District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Armament of the Force. Number of smooth-bores.	Armament of the Force. Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	51	1,582	47	1,579	78	487	47
	2. Broach	15	489	13	484	...	207	13
	3. Kaira	34	947	29	940	40	501	30
	4. Panch Mahals	15	560	11	542	40	275	13
	5. Surat	20	730	17	723	11	276	18
	6. Thana	24	693	21	678	...	336	22
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	19	429	20	426	...	108	17
	8. Ahmednager	30	780	28	775	...	437	28
	9. East Khandesh	38	914	36	892	...	435	35
	10. West Khandesh	25	698	23	692	40	338	23
	11. Nasik	41	1,053	35	1,045	40	466	38
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	27	542	22	535	...	170	25
	Total, N. R. ...	339	9,417	302	9,311	244	4,036	309
Southern Range.	13. Poona	66	1,533	57	1,527	8	579	63
	14. Satara	35	879	35	864	40	353	38
	15. Sholapur	32	935	33	926	40	419	30
	16. Belgaum	33	728	33	724	...	423	30
	17. Bijapur	27	700	27	696	...	356	25
	18. Dharwar	41	975	35	953	40	361	38
	19. Kanara	20	544	18	540	...	295	18
	20. Kolaba	18	443	12	440	...	253	16
	21. Ratnagiri	18	565	17	564	40	277	17
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways.	45	765	40	763	...	150	41
	Total, S. R. ...	335	8,067	308	7,997	168	3,465	311

E.

Management of the Force for the Bombay Presidency for the year 1936.

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill and punishments in which no proceedings were held).		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	8	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	3	1	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	19	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13	5	183	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	3
...	4	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
...	...	1	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	3	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
...	1	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	19	5	128	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	8

STATEMENT

Range	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.				
		By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1,209	47	1,084	65	271	264
	2. Broach	...	388	13	312	23	87	174
	3. Kaira	...	419	29	414	61	101	294
	4. Panch Mahals	...	272	11	222	35	40	126
	5. Surat	...	420	17	534	71	72	303
	6. Thana	...	266	21	497	39	129	178
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	218	20	353	8	37	166
	8. Ahmednagar	...	270	28	663	23	50	213
	9. East Khandesh	...	285	35	682	55	70	227
	10. West Khandesh	...	370	23	558	16	67	214
	11. Nasik	...	776	35	924	52	110	260
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	377	22	514	34	47	224
	Total, N. R. ...	...	5,270	302	6,757	467	1,031	2,643
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	542	57	1,144	75	142	544
	14. Satara	...	557	35	703	37	77	162
	15. Sholapur	...	315	33	690	45	68	375
	16. Belgaum	...	175	33	577	50	65	147
	17. Bijapur	...	316	27	586	22	55	189
	18. Dharwar	...	596	36	727	37	73	277
	19. Kanara	...	268	18	429	25	66	124
	20. Kolaba	...	302	12	261	15	49	133
	21. Ratnagiri	...	229	17	473	29	48	154
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways.	...	697	40	763	39	101	274
	Total, S. R. ...	...	3,995	308	6,353	374	744	2,369

E—*continued.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Number of vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
201	410	22	21	3	8	...	12	45·72	·12	·73	7
107	86	15	9	1	7	...	2	62·39	·17	·41	7
266	71	21	11	...	12	1	9	18·37	·21	·92	13
49	187	25	2	2	7	...	4	42·14	·69	·71	22
111	31	38	5	1	16	...	5	38·86	·55	·69	10
169	202	17	10	3	3	...	5	188·05	·51	·74	18
145	70	7	...	...	2	1	3	12·21	1·93	·70	2
187	184	9	1	1	1	...	6	27·38	3·48	·77	7
186	191	52	...	2	1	...	2	28·87	·34	·22	24
111	129	6	3	1	1	...	3	12·46	2·99	·42	8
284	111	38	6	3	5	...	3	67·37	·18	·28	14
70	20	11	5	1	7	...	4	66·73	·97	·71	12
1,786	1,692	261	73	18	70	2	58	...	...	...	143
248	135	29	8	4	14	...	10	8·13	·25	·63	15
104	294	36	1	2	1	...	4	16·43	·45	·46	15
168	82	32	3	8	7	...	3	189·44	·51	·31	8
125	182	28	1	...	...	...	7	60·71	·16	·91	4
77	187	17	3	1	...	...	6	9·29	·50	·83	4
159	215	30	1	3	3	...	8	96·01	·26	·84	27
65	118	21	1	...	...	...	1	321·48	·89	·18	6
91	52	9	2	...	1	...	4	134·06	·36	·87	9
87	114	14	2	...	2	...	5	23·02	1·91	·86	2
214	135	22	3	...	2	...	3	78·48	1·27	·37	7
1,338	1,514	238	25	18	30	...	51	...	...	...	97

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Total strength.				Armament of the Force.		
		Sanctioned:		Actual.				
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	41	16	30	13	...	...	34
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	10	8	9	8	2	105	18
	Total, Administrative Officers ...	51	24	48	21	2	105	52
	Grand Total ...	725	17,508	658	17,329	414	7,606	672

E—*continued.*

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill and punishments in which no proceedings were held).		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	32	10	311	1	7	...	2	...	1	...	11

STATEMENT.

Range.	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.
		By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.			
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range ...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	35	30	13	...	...	...
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	....	...	9	8	...	...	...
	Total, Administrative Officers ...	....	35	48	21	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	...	9,301	658	13,131	861	1,825	5,012

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

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on 01 February, 2020

E—*concluded.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			Number of vacancies.
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
3,124	3,206	502	93	36	100	2	109	...	...	...	246

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables and Constables are shown as men.

J. C. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

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